RB 23. a. 449

Surprizing MIRACLES OF Nature & Art,

In Two Parts.

John Comberbach His Book
in Nampt wich Barker Street

CONTAINING

I. Miracles of Nature, or the *Strange Signs* and *Prodigious Appearances* in the *Heavens*, *Earth* and *Waters* for many Hundred Years past. With the most famous *Comets* and *Prodigies* since the Birth of our Saviour, and the Effects of many of them: As also a particular Description of the five Blazing Stars seen in *England*, in 1664, 1665, 1680, 1682. and other unaccountable *Accidents* and *Productions*.

II. Miracles of Art, Describing the most *Magnificent Buildings*, and *Curious Inventions* in all Ages, as *Solomons* Temple, The *Seven Wonders of the World*, and other famons Structures and Rarities.

Beautified with Pictures.

By *R. B.*

The Third Edition.

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BL 15.C.52

To the READER.

THERE *is no person of any Understanding, but must acknowledge that this has been an Age of* Prodigies *and* Wonders, *so that it may be no former time can parallel so many strange Transactions as have happened in so little space; and so says an Ingenious Person,*

A Book of Prodigies is fit
In times Prodigious to be writ.

Another Learned Author says, The wise Creator of Heaven and Earth is wont, when the measure of our Wickedness comes to the heigth, rather to inflict upon us Temporal than Eternal Punishments, and to use for our Amendment the Occasion of these Natural Effects, to affright us by the Terror of these sights to Repentance, and a Dutiful Respect of him; And if we consult History we shall find that there hath scarce been any notable Apparition or Prodigy in the Heavens, but it was attended with great Changes here on Earth; Neither is there any except he hath no Religion, who is not affrighted at Lightning, the Clashing noise of Thunder or an horrible Comet; For

God speaks to Men not only by Prophets, Apostles and Teachers, but sometimes also by the Elements and other Extraordinary Signs in the Heavens, Earth *and Sea; Upon these Considerations, this Collection of the most remarkable Prodigies since the Creation cannot be unseasonable, but may by the Blessing of Heaven cause some profligate Persons to forsake their evil ways, and thereby divert the Just Judgments of the Almighty for being poured upon this Wicked and Adulterous Generation. Here are also added many wonders of Art, in the Magnificent Structures, and Curious Inventions of all Ages; and it is apparent that notwithstanding our high conceit of the knowledge of this last Age, yet we are obliged to our Ancestors for many, if not most, of our present useful and Profitable Arts and Sciences,*

R. B.

Surprizing Miracles of Nature in the Heavens, Earth *and* VVaters.

STrange and Wonderful have been the Miraculous Productions of Nature in all Ages, or rather of the God of Nature and Divine Providence. Sr. Austin, that famous Father of the Church defineth Miracles to be those things which happen beyond the Expectation or thought of the Beholder, and begets in him a Miraculous Contemplation, yea often times Horrour and Amazement; whereof there are two kinds, True and False. The False Miracles are such as are not really as they seem to be, but meerly acted by the Power of Nature, although obscure and hid; The True are performed by the Power of God, above and beyond all the Faculties of Created Nature, partly to procure Admiration, and partly to confirm the Faith of Men; such were the bringing back of the Shadow Ten Degrees in the Dial of Ahaz, for Hezekiah; A Virgin to Conceive with Child, and yet remain a Virgin: To draw Water out of an hard Rock: To cause the Sea to divide asunder: The Sun to stand still: To cause Manna to fall from Heaven: To turn Water into Wine; and many of the like kind recorded in the Holy Scriptures, And these were used for confirming the Faith both of Jews and Christians, but are not now necessary, since the Writings of the Prophets, Evangelists and Apostles are so generally known unto all.

Yet hath not the Almighty left himself without Witness, nor Mankind without warnings of approaching Judgments by Prodigious Signs and Wonderful Ap-

pearances in all times of the World; thereby to deter them from Evil Practices, and induce them to Repentance and Reformation; of which the very Heathens were sensible. For we find among the Romans that there never happened any Remarkable Prodegy, but the People of every Sex, Age and Quality ran to their Temples and Altars, making Prayers and Sacrifices to their Gods for pacifying their Wrath; which may condemn the Neglect and Contempt of those who pretend to own the Christian Religion, and may teach us to repair to the true God, and implore his Mercy and Forbearance. In order whereunto I have Collected the most Remarkable Prodegies or Miracles either in the Heavens, Earth or Waters, for some Hundred years past in this Kingdom, and many other parts of the World; with the Tremendous Consequences of divers of them, as to Wars, Fires, Famines and other dreadful Calamities in several Nations; upon some of which the Famous Dubartas thus Ingeniously Comments, page 14.

Here in the night appears a flaming Spire,
There a fierce Dragon folded all in Fire;
Here a bright Comet, there a fiery Stream;
Here flying Lances, there a burning beam:
Here seems a Horned Goat invlron'd round
With fiery flakes, about the Air to bound;
There with long bloody Hair, a Blazing-Star
Threatens the World with Famine, Plague & War.
To Princes Death; to Kingdoms many Crosses,
To all Estates, Inevitable Losses:
To Herdsmen Rot; To Ploughmen hapless seasons;
To Sailors Storms; To Cities, Civil Treasons.

I shall now proceed to give an Account of the most surprizing Signs and Wonders which I find recorded in History,

I. In the Carthaginian War, a River in Italy for near a Day run perfect Blood, no accident that might caus

cauſe it being perceived. In Hetruria the Heavens were ſeen to burn; In Arimini 3 Moons were ſeen in one Night. A Child of a Month old was heard to cry in the Strets, Triumphi. Triumphi. In the Fields near Rome, Ships were diſcerned in the Skie, and Men in long White Garments marched toward one another, but never met: It rained Stones, and the Sun and Moon ſeemed to juſtle one another; and in the Day two Moons appeared in the Heavens: At Phalaſcis the Heavens ſeemed to rend in ſunder; and at Capua the Moon ſeemed to burn, and to bend down towards the Earth: A Green Palm Tree in Naples took Fire and burned to Aſhes, At Mantua a little Rivulet was turned into Blood, and at Rome it rained Blood: An Ox was heard to ſpeak theſe words, Cave tibi Roma; Rome look to thy ſelf. Several large Ships appeared upon the River of Taracina in Spain: The Sun was Bloody; many Temples and Houſes in Rome were beat down with Thunder. Some of the Citie Enſigns, or Field-Colours ſweat Blood, Two Suns appeared in the Heavens; It rained Milk and Stones: A Comet like a burning Torch was diſcerned to reach from the Eaſt to the Weſt.

II. In the Year of the World 3417, when Cyrus overcame Crœſus, King of Lidya in Battle, a Child of ſix Months old diſtinctly foretold, That his Kingdom ſhould be loſt. A Dog and a Serpent ſpake plainly to King Tarquin, of which Sir G. Wharton writes thus.

When Romes perverſe and giddy multitude
Diſſolved in Tarquin, their Great Monarchy,
To doom the Act Unnatural and Rude;
'Tis ſaid a Serpent bark'd——

In the Year of the World 3842, at Veios in Italy it rained Oyl and Wool out of the Clouds; In the Year that the Great Mithridates King of Pontus was born, appeared a hugh Comet, which ſpread it ſelf as far as the

Equinoctial Line, ſo that its extent equalized the Milky way; Another Comet ſhined ſo bright for 70 Days, that the Heavens ſeemed on Fire; the Tail covered the fourth part of the Heavens, and exceeded the Sun in brightneſs, and its riſing and ſetting took up four hours. Before the taking of Ariſtonicus, a a dangerous Enemy to the Romans, the Image of Apollo at Cuma wept 4 Days together; the South-ſayers were ſo aſtoniſhed at the Prodigy, that they had thrown the Image into the Sea, had not the old Men of Cuma interceded for it; but the more expert Aſtrologers ſaid, That thereby the Deſtruction of Greece was foretold, from whence that Image was brought. Junius Syllanus going *Proconſul* into Aſia, ſaw a Spark fall from a Star, which encreaſed as it came near the Earth to the bigneſs of the Moon, and gave as much Light as if it had been a Cloudy Day; as it drew up towards Heaven, it grew into the Faſhion of a Lamp; When Julius Cæſar had croſſed the River of Rubicon, contrary to the Decree of the Senate, the Heavens, as if preſaging what miſeries were to enſue, rained Blood, and there was an Eclipſe of the Sun of 10 parts and an half, of which Lucan ſays!

———The Sun hides
(When mounted in the midſt of Heaven he rides,)
In Clouds his burning Chariot, to enfold
The World in Darkneſs quite; Day to behold
No Nation hopes.———

The Day of the Battle between Cæſar and Pompey in the Pharſalian Fields, the Image of Victory in the Temple of Minerva at Eulide turned its Face towards the Temple Door, whereas before it looked to the Altar; At Antioch in Syria, ſuch noiſes were heard through the Town, that the People affrighted with the noiſe of an Enemy ran out of the City in Arms. In the Temple of Ptolemais, Organs and other Inſtruments played of themſelves before Julius Cæſar was ſlain

ſlain in the Senate Houſe; and there being a Colony ſent to Capua, and ſome Monuments demoliſhed to lay Foundations for new Houſes; In the Tomb of Capys, ſaid to be the Founder of Capua, there was found a a brazen Table, whereon was engraven in Greek Letters, 'That whenſoever the bones of Capys ſhould be 'uncovered, one of the Julian Family ſhould be ſlain 'by the hands of his own Party, and that his Blood 'ſhould be revenged to the great damage of all Italy; alſo thoſe Horſes which Cæſar had conſecrated to Mars after his paſſage over Rubicon, did abſtain from Food, and were obſerved to have drops fall from their Eyes as if they had ſhed Tears: Alſo the Bird Regulus having a branch of Lawrel in her mouth, flew into Pompey's Court, where ſhe was torn in pieces by other Birds which purſued her; where alſo Cæſar himſelf was ſoon after ſl in with Twenty Three Wounds, by Brutus, Caſſius and others. After his Death, upon the Baniſhment of Antonius and Lepidus, an Ox being let out to Plough uttered theſe words to his Maſter, Why urge ye me to work, we ſhall want no Corn, but Men: And a New-born Child did ſpeak. A. B. Uſhers Annals. Pearſons Varieties.

III. About the time that our Lord and Saviour was born, in the year of the World, 3849, annd the 43 year of Auguſtus Cæſar, many remarkable Prodigies were ſeen in the Heavens more frequently than in former years as Joſephus's Antiquities teſtifie; which occaſioned the Magicians or Wiſe Men in their Predictions to conclude, 'That ſome more than ordinary Per-'ſon would appear in the World. Which preſages ſome Learned Perſons applied to Auguſtus Cæſar, who then reigned Proſperouſly; but the more Divinely inſpired interpreted them to ſignifie him, who (as the Prophet Iſaiah ſaith) ſhould have the Government upon his Shoulders, even the Saviour of the World; for beſides what the Evangeliſts mention of the Angels appearing to the Shepherds, and the Star which di-

rected the Wise Men of the East to find out the place of his Birth, so that

As the now Earth with a New Sun was blest,
So Heaven with a New Star is also drest.

It is likewise recorded by Paul Horatius and Eutropius, Secretaries to Augustus, and likewise by Eusebius, That at the time when Jesus Christ was born, it happened that in Rome in a publick Inn there broke forth a Fountain of pure Oil, which for a whole day issued out in great abundance; and at high Noon in a fair Day, a Circle was seen about the Sun, as resplendent as the Sun it self; About this time the Senate at Rome offered Augustus the Title of Lord, which he refused; unknowingly prognosticating that a greater Lord than he was upon the Earth, to whom that Title belonged; Comestor in his Scholastick History affirms, That the Day of the Birth of Christ, the Temple in Rome dedicated to the Goddess Pax fell to the Earth, adding, that when it was first built by the Romans, they addressed to the Oracle of Apollo, to know how long it should endure, who answered, Even until a Virgin should bring forth a Child; which they judged impossible, and that their Temple should last Eternally; yet at the Virgins bearing a Child (even the King of Heaven) it fell to the Earth. Lucas de Tuy in his Chronicle of Spain writes, he found in Ancient Histories, that by computation the same Night whereon our Saviour was born, there appeared in Spain at mid night a Cloud with so great a Light that it seemed like mid-day. St. Jerom writes, That when the Virgin fled with her Son into Egypt, all the Images of the Gods tumbled from their Altars to the Ground, and that the Oracles or Answers which these Gods (or rather Devils used) to give, then ceased, and never answered afterwards: Rarities of the Creation.

IV. The first year after the Birth of Christ, were many Prodigious Births in Germany; Armies in the

Air were ſeen at Rome; A terrible Eclipſe of the Sun, and dreadful Storms of Hail and Rain. Soon after Tiberius obtains a Victory in Germany, and ſubdues the Lombards; the Panonians Rebel: A great Famine in Rome: Varus is defeated and killeth himhimſelf. About the Twelfth year, Jeſus Chriſt diſputes with the Doctors. A Terrible Comet then ſeen; The Light of the Sun apparently failed: The Heavens ſeemed to burn: Fiery beams fell from Heaven; Bloody Comets ſeen in many places: The River Tyber overfloweth Rome; Noyſom Flies in great Swarms in Germany; The Effects whereof were judged to be, that Atheneus a great Commander was ſlain by the fall of an Horſe, Caligula that Monſter of Mankind was born, King Agrippa was ſlain, and Julia Daughter of the Emperor Auguſtus was ſtarved to Death; A. Cæſar Dieth, The Brittans are Subdued. In his 22 year Blood rained in Rome; Great Flocks of Graſhoppers; Armies ſeen Fighting in the Air in Rome and Poland: Fiery Torches, a blazing Star like a Sword. Soon after; Pompey's Theatre was burned; The Arabians defeat Herod; The City of Tyberias is drowned. Natura Prodig. p. 43.

V. In the Thirty Fourth year of our Bleſſed Saviours Life, he was Crucified by the wicked hands of the Jews, which Produced prodigious Effects, atteſted as well by Heathens as Chriſtians; at the time of his Death was a great Darkneſs in the Day-time, continuing from Six a Clock till nine; and yet there was no Eclipſe of the Sun, it being Full Moon; ſo it was Miraculous, contrary to the Order of Nature, and only by the Power of God, who deprived the Sun of its Light for that ſpace of time; And Dennis the Areopagite being that Day in Athens, and ſeeing the Sun ſo Darkned, and knowing by Aſtrology and the courſe of the Heavens, that this Eclipſe muſt be contrary to Nature, ſaid with a loud voice, Either the World is at an end, or the God of Nature Suffers, And the Wiſe Men of Athens being aſtoniſhed at this Prodigy, cauſ-

ed

ed an Altar to be built to the Unknown God; which St. Paul reproved them for, declaring that Jesus Christ the Redeemer of the World, who had Suffered, was the Unknown God; whereby he Converted many to the Christian Faith; which demonstrates that the Darkness was over the whole Hemisphere, since it was seen at Athens and other places remote from Jerusalem: Yea the Moon being then at the Full, and having no Light but what she had from the Sun, and being then in the Firmament under us, came to be violently Eclipsed and Darkned, so that the Darkness was universal over all the World, because the Moon and Stars can give no light, unless they receive it from the Sun.

It is likewise acknowledged by the famous Historian Plutarch, though a Heathen, that after the Death of Christ, not only the Oracles of Egypt, but through the World ceased; of which he can give no reason, (being Ignorant of Christianity) but that there were some Devils or Demons Dead: However it is remarkable that Satan did plainly acknowledged himself to be overcome by the Death of our Saviour, and could never again give any Answers. The words of Plutarch to Emilius the Orator, a prudent and humble Man concerning this matter, are as followeth, 'That his 'Father coming by Sea towards Italy, and coasting by 'Night about an Island not inhabited, called Paraxis; 'when all in the Ship were at rest, they heard a great 'and fearful Voice which came from that Island, that 'called upon Alaman, who was Pilot of the Ship and 'an Egyptian born. Now though this Voice was 'heard once or twice by Alaman and others, yet no 'Man had the Courage to answer, till at the third 'Call, he Answered, Who is there, who is it that calls, 'and what would you have? Then the voice spake 'more high and loud, and said to him, Alaman I re'quire that when you pass near the Gulph of Lagua 'you remember to cry out aloud, and make them to 'understand that the great God Pan is Dead: At these

'words

'words all in the Ship were much astonished; yet 'after Consultation, concluded that the Pilot should 'take no notice of the Voice, nor stay in the Gulph to 'utter such words, if they could possibly go beyond it, 'but go on their Voyage; But coming to the place 'which the Voice had mentioned, the Ship stood still, 'and the Sea was Calm without wind, so that they 'could Sail no farther, whereupon they resolved Ala-'man should perform his Ambassage; so he placed 'himself upon the Poop of the Ship, and cryed out 'aloud, Be it known unto you that the Great God 'Pan is Dead: He had no sooner uttered these words 'but there were so many moureful Cries, Groans and 'woful Lamentations that all the Earth resounded 'therewith; these Complaints continued some time, 'and extreamly surpriz'd those in the Ship; but hav-'a prosperous Gale they followed their Course, and 'arriving in Rome, told of this Adventure: Tiberius 'the Emperor desiring to be informed of the Truth 'thereof, had the former particulars fully confirmed 'to him; whereby it is evident that the Devils in all parts were banished from the World by the Death of the Blessed Jesus; and it is to be supposed that this Great God Pan is not to be restrained only to the God of the Shepherds, but was rather some great Master Devil who now lost his Power and Empire, as the others had before.

In the Days of Tiberius, Publius Lentulus being President in Judea, writ an Epistle to the Senate of Rome, as followeth,

'There appeared in these our Days a Man of great 'Vertue called Jesus Christ, who is yet living amongst 'us, and of the People is accepted for a Prophet, but 'his own Disciples call him the Son of God; He rais-'eth the Dead, and cureth all manner of Diseases; A 'Man of Stature somewhat Tall, and Comely, with 'a very reverend Countenance, such as the Beholders 'may both Fear and Love; His Hair is of the Colour 'of a Chesnut full Ripe, and plain down almost to his

Ears.

'Ears, but from the Ears downwards, somewhat 'Curled and more Orient of Colour, waving about his 'Shoulders; In the midst of his Head goeth a Seam, 'or Partition of his Hair after the manner of the Na-'zarites: His Forehead very Plain and Smooth; His 'Face without Spot or Wrinkle, beautified with a 'Comely Red; His Nose and Mouth so formed that 'nothing can be reprehended; His Beard somewhat 'Thick agreeable in Colour to the Hair of his Head, 'not of any great Length but forked in the midst; of 'an Innocent look, his Eyes Grey, Clear and Quick: 'In Reproving he is Severe, in Admonishing Courte-'ous and Fair spoken; Pleasant in Speech, mixt with 'Gravity; It cannot be remembred that any have seen 'him laugh, but many have seen him weep; In Pro-'portion of Body well Shaped and Streight; His 'Hands and Arms very Delectable to behold; in 'Speaking very Temperate, Modest and Wise; A 'Man for his singular Beauty, exceeding the Chil-'dren of Men.

'Josephus likewise, a Jew by Nation and Descent 'in his Antiquities hath these words, In these times 'lived Jesus, a very wise Man, if it be lawfull to call 'him a Man, because in truth he did marvellous things, 'and was Master and Tutor to them that loved him, 'and sought the Truth; the Jews and Gentiles Assem-'bled unto him, and followed him in great Compa-'nies; And though he was afterward accused by some 'of the chiefest of our Religion, and Crucified, yet he 'was not forsaken of those who before followed him; 'and Three Days after his Death he appeared alive un-'to them, according as the Prophets inspired by God, 'had foretold and prophesied of him; and now even 'in our time the Doctrine and the Name of Christians 'continues, and is spread over all the World: These are the words of Josephus, who Writ the Destruction of Jerusalem, (as an Eye-Witness) Forty Years after the Death of Christ. Josephus Antiq.

VI.

VI. In the 39 year after our Saviour, a great Light was seen in the Heavens, and a Voice encountred Saul going to Damascus to prosecute the Christians, which said, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me, &c. This Prodigy was the Forerunner of St. Pauls Conversion; At this time Caligula commanded himself to be worshiped as a God, and Executed divers Roman Knights and Gentlemen for refusing it. In 47. The Heavens seemed to burn, and a Comet of a great Magnitude appeared many Days together; Lightning fell from Heaven upon the Standards of the Prætorian Souldiers. Soon after Vespasian goeth into Brittain, and taketh the Isle of Wight; The Romans overcome the Picts in Scotland; Herod Dieth; Twenty Thousand Jews are slain between the Gates of the Temple; Messalina the Empress forces Silvis to put away his Wife, and then was Married to him, but they were both slain. In 50, A Phenix was seen in Egypt, and an Island of Thirty Furlongs in Length appeared in the Sea, which was never before seen; Three Suns appeared at one time in Rome; And about the Coast of England for certain Days the Sea seemed as Blood; A Comet of a Large Magnitude appeared a long time together in Italy: The Effects were, a great Famine in Rome; Domitian the Roman Tyrant Born; The whole Country of Treuers, in Germany, is wasted by Clodomore; The Emperor Claudius is Poisoned by Agrippina; Three Thousand Romans are defeated in Scotland; Agrippa Poisoneth Syllanus and Narcissus for Seventeen Millions of Mony, and likewise Brittanicus: Nero begins his Acts of Villany; Cartismunda Queen in Britain rejects Venutius her Husband; he makes War against her, the King of Scots takes her and Buries her alive. The Sun was Eclipsed again and again, that is three times visibly in 3 Years: Many Jews perish in Cæsaria; St. Mark Writes his Gospel.

In 63, A great Comet appears, there was a great Inundation in England; The Ocean seemed to be Blood; At Colchester in England, the Image of Victory

tory turned backward of it self: A Comet appeared six Months and three Suns together; This year the Jews Rebel against the Romans, and many were slain; Cassius Florus being killed by them. Boadicia Queen of the Brittains being assisted by Corbred King of Scots killeth Seventy Thousand Romans. Natura Prodig. p. 46.

VII. About the 40 h year after the Jews had with cruel hands Crucified the Lord of Life, that innocent Blood which they desired might fall upon them and their Children began to be avenged upon them; for the Romans came and destroyed the City and Temple of Jerusalem, and kill'd multitudes of them. But before those woful Desolations happened there wanted no Prodigious Signs nor Warnings from Heaven of their Approaching Miseries: For the Year before Vespasian came, there was seen a Star over the Temple, so bright as if a Man had held many drawn Swords in his hand; And at the same time, which was the Passover, the Temple was as Light at Night as at Noon-Day, seven Nights together; which Wise Men took to be an ill Prognostick, though others thought it good. A Sword and other Instruments of War were seen hanging in the Air directly over the City, very dreadful to behold. They brought a Heifer for a Sacrifice, which when she was knocked down Calved a Lamb. There was a Gate, called the East-Gate, which could never be opened or shut without the help of Twenty Men, and the creaking of the Hinges might be heard afar off; This Gate was found open without Help, and they could not shut it till a great number joyned their strength. There was discerned on the Sanctum Sanctorum, or Holy of Holies, a whole Night, the Face of a Man very Terrible. There appeared also four Chariots with Horsemen fighting feircely against each other, and great Blasts of Fire in the Skie coming toward Jerusalem. In the Feast of Weeks the Priests heard a Man walking in the Temple, and saying with a Terrible Voice

Come

Come let us go away out of this Temple; let us m
haſte away from hence; At that time there was
writing found graven on an old Stone, At what ti
the building of the Temple ſhall be brought to a ſ
ſquare then it ſhall be deſtroyed; Now when
Temple was Beſieged, and the Walls Bruiſed,
Jews making haſt to repair the Ruins, without
membring the Old Writing, they made the Tem
four ſquare: Theſe words were found in the Walls
the Sanctum Sanctorum, When the Building of
Temple ſhall be four ſquare, then ſhall a King a
Ruler Reign over all the Land of Iſrael: Some int
preted this of the King of Iſrael, but the Prieſts ſa
it was of the King of the Romans.

Theſe were the dreadful Preſages of the enſui
Calamities which never ended till the whole Peop
were almoſt utterly Deſtroyed, and they ceaſed to
a Nation, which Judgment remains upon them to t
Day. The beginning of their Troubles happened
the time of King Agrippa, during whoſe Reign,
Wars began between the Jews and Romans, which n
ver ceaſed till the People of Judea were led Capti
into the Provinces of the Romans, and the Temp
was made Deſolate; the riſe whereof was on this o
caſion. In the Twentieth year of his Reign, Ner
Emperor of Rome ſent a Preſent for a Burnt-offeri
to the Temple of Jeruſalem, requiring Peace of
Elders of Judea and Jeruſalem, ſaying, 'My requ
'is that you would Offer my Preſent to the Lord yo
'God, for his Service and Religion pleaſeth me ve
'well; therefore I deſire you to joyn in Friendſhi
'with me, as you have done with the Emperors
'Rome my Predeceſſors; I have heard what Caſſi
'the Captain of mine Army hath done to you, whi
'diſpleaſeth me out of meaſure, wherefore I aſſu
'unto you a Faithful League, by the Conſent a
'Counſel of the Senate of Rome, that hereafter the
'ſhall never any Roman Captain ſtir hand or fo
againſt you, but rather your Magiſtrates, Rulers a
'Jud

Judges shall be all Jews and of Jerusalem; Yea Agrippa your King shall be Lord of all your Rulers, and what he commands you shall do it; the Romans shall only be called your Lords, and shall have no more to do with you.

These Embassadors came to Jerusalem, and delivered their Message to Anani the Priest, placing Nero's present before him, which was, A Bull for a Burnt-offering, with a Crown of Gold upon his Head, his Horns were also covered with Gold; upon his Body was a Cloth of Purple adorned with Precious Stones; before him some Persons carried Ten Talents of Gold, and behind him a great number of Sheep followed for Peace-offerings; but when Eleasar the Son of Anani heard of it, he came and turned Nero's Presents out of the Temple, saying, 'We will not Prophane and Unhallow the Sanctuary of our Lord with the Offerings of Strangers; for God will not accept their Burnt-offerings or Peace-Offerings. When he had thus spoke, he sounded a Trumpet, and set his Men in Array against the Guards of the Romans who were Quarters in Jerusalem, and falling suddenly upon them, slew many that Day, with one of their Captains and took another alive, who being a Valiant Man, and seeing himself over-powred by the Jews, cryed out, Save my Life and I will yield; upon which Eleasar the Rebel Swore, That he would not kill him, but spare him for his Valour, he having slain many of the Jews in the Conflict; So the Captain yielded himself Prisoner; then said Eleasar to him, Ever as thy Sword hath made many a Woman Childless, so shall thy Mother be made Childless of thee above all others; and contrary to his Oath, commanded his Servants to kill him; King Agrippa was extreamly troubled, and as he stood in the Street, cryed out, O thou Rebel Eleasar, I pray God that this mischief, of which thou art the cause, and thy Wickedness may fall upon thee, and thy Fathers House, which when it cometh to pass we will not be disturbed thereat;

'It

'It seems hard to keep Peace and Tranquilty in th
'Days, for they are not like to be continued by thee
'How long wilt thou go on to bring us into Bryer
'thou Enemy and Hater of the Lord? Why de
'thou destroy and wast the Vineyard of the Lord Go
'of Hosts.

Eleasar replyed, 'Why takest thou upon thee th
'the Name of a King? If thou be a King, why do
'not thou command us to be punished? Where be th
'Souldiers? Let us see them? Come thou and the
'together and chasten us, that it may appe
'whether thou indeed be King or no; Thou stande
'afar off, and when thou speakest thy Feet are read
'to run away; as if a Dog should set himself again
'an Armed Man, and Bark at him, lolling out h
'Tongue. And upon this he winked upon the Rebe
his Companions to seize Agrippa, which was observe
by a Spie appointed by the King, who laying his han
upon his Head, gave a sign to the King to flee awa
else the Seditious would destroy him; Agrippa per
ceiving this, got away with all speed, the Rebels pur
suing him, but in vain, for he got into Japho a Tow
under the Romans, where he was in safety: From
thence he went to Rome, and gave an Account to Ne
ro both of the Sedition, and the slighting of his Of
fering; So Nero joyned him with Cassius to comman
a great Army, wherewith they entred Judea, wo
many Walled Towns, and raised Japho least it shoul
fall into the hands of the Enemy: After this the
marched to Jerusalem, designing to destroy the Re
bels; which Eleasar and other Priests having notic
of, they issued out, and found them incamped in th
the way between Jerusalem and Japho, where man
of the Jews were slain by the Romans, and the rest
due Cassius and Agrippa put to flight, and followin
the Chase to the Gates of Jerusalem, Besieged th
City three Days; The Fourth Day the Priests an
People issued out suddenly upon the Camp of the Ro
mans, and slew five Thousand Foot and a Thousan
Horse

rſemen. Caſſius perceiving that neither he nor his uld eſcape, choſe out Forty Thouſand of his beſt uldiers and placed them between his Camp and e Prieſts, commanding them to ſtand all Night nding their Trumpets and making Fires, and not to move out of their places till Morning, that thereby and Agrippa might eſcape. The Jews hearing the umpets and not underſtanding the meaning, did not rſue the Romans, but perceiving in the Morning y were gone to Cæſarea, Three Days Journey off, eſar with the People followed, and found the Ro- n Baggage that they had thrown away to eſcape lighter, which they let alone and purſued them the Gates of Cæſarea.

But Caſſius and Agrippa got ſafe into the Town, went thence to Rome, and gave an Account of ir ill ſucceſs to Nero, who ſent Veſpaſian and his Titus to revenge the Romans on the Jews, com- nding them to raſe their Walled Cities, and De- oy whatever they found, without ſparing either n, Woman. Child, Infants, Sucking Babes or Old ks, but to ſlay all; The Jews having Intelligence his, choſe out Joſephus. the Writer of the Jewiſh tiquities, Anani and Eleaſar his Son to be their ptains. Veſpaſian firſt invaded Galilee, which be- the Lot that fell to Joſeph to defend, he departed m Jeruſalem and built up the Towns that were de- yed, repairing the Walls, Gates, Bars and Pallaces; aining Captains over the People of Thouſands and Hundreds, &c. He inſtructed them alſo in War, and ſing out Threeſcore Thouſand Foot and ſome ſe, marched againſt the Cities of Agrippa that were Judea, becauſe he joyned with the Romans: Jo- n firſt approached Tiara, a Great City of Agrippa's, re his Treaſure, Ammunition and Jewels were, offered Peace to the Inhabitants if they would n their Gates, and deliver him all the riches of ippa; and that they ſhould be ſafe in their Per- and Eſtates; upon theſe Conditions they opened

the

the Gates, and Joseph commanded Six Hundred Per-
sons in the Town to be laid in Irons, and others wh
had aided Vespasian to be put to the Sword. Th
Governour he apprehended alive, and commande
a Souldier to cut off his Hands; The Governour said
I beseech my Lord that only one of myHands be cut o
at which Joseph and his Souldiers laughed him t
scorn, not judging him to be a Man of Courage; Jo
seph then give him his Sword in his own hands an
let him cut off which Hand he would; The Roma
Captain took the Sword and cut off his Left Hand
leaving himself the Right, and so he was let go; wh
went to the Camp of Vespasian, declaring what shame
was done unto him.

After this the City of Zippory made a League wit
Vespasian, upon which Joseph marched thither; bu
the Town endured the Assault, so that Joseph Be
sieged it a long time; In the mean time Askalon re
volting from the Jews to the Romans, it was Besieged
by some Jews from Jerusalem: But Antonius a Ro
man Captain issuing out one Morning before Day, fe
upon the Jewish Camp, and slew above Ten Thou
sand Jews, Those of Jerusalem sent Eighteen Tho
sand more Men more to Askalon, to Bury the Bodie
of the Jews that were slain, which they did witho
oppositon of the Romans who kept within the Tow
for fear. Then Joseph Assaulted Askalon with h
whole Army, and won it, slaying Anthony and all h
People with the Sword, so that few escaped; H
likewise burnt all the Villages Leagued with the R
mans, slaying both Jews and Romans, and burnt the
Houses to the Ground; Then Joseph returned t
Zippory, fought them and conquered them, burni
thier Cities and Villages, and leading their Wives an
Children Prisoners to Jerusalem, and all the Roma
he put to Death. Vespasian and Titus were mu
enraged, and marching to Acho, where K. Agrip
was with Forty Thousand stout Souldiers, they joy
ed him, being assisted with great Numbers of Men

Nations round Jeruſalem. With this vaſt Army y went from Acho to Galilee, and pitched their nts in the Mount; Joſeph Iſſued out of Zippory h all his Army, ſet upon them, and ſlew a Multi- e of them; Veſpaſian & Titus ſtudying revenge, re- ed to ſurprize Joſeph, and beſet all the paſſages to purpoſe, which Joſeph underſtanding, left Zippo- and went to Tiberias, whether Veſpaſian fol- ed, Joſeph perceiving them coming, fled thence orpata, the biggeſt City in Galilee, cloſed up the es and remained there with his Army.

Then Veſpaſian ſent ſeveral Noblemen as Embaſſa- s to Joſeph, who thus Addreſſed him; 'Veſpaſian eneral of the Roman Army ſends to know what it ill avail you to be thus block'd up in a Walled own; he deſires rather that you would come forth d Treat Peaceably with him, and enter into a eague. For it will be for your beneſit to ſerve Cæ- Emperor of Rome, whereby you may live and t be deſtroyed, nor any of your People: Then Jo- ſent Embaſſadors to Veſpaſian, deſiring a Truce a few Days, to conſult with the People about this ter; which he agreed to, and Joſeph ſent to the ef Prieſts and Rulers of Jeruſalem, and the reſt of People the following Letter, 'Ye ſhall under- nd Brethren, that Veſpaſian General of the Ro- ns ſent his Embaſſadors unto me, inquiring what would avail me to be obſtinate againſt them, and t rather to come forth and Treat of Peace, and n in League together, that we may ſerve the peror of the Romans, ſo that we may ſave our es and nott be deſtroyed; And I beſeech ye y will you loſe your Lives, with the Lives of r Wives, your Sons and your Daughters? Why you all fall together on the Sword, whereby e that ſhall be left alive among you ſhall be led tive out of your own Countrey to a People which never knew, and whoſe Language they under- d not; your Countny ſhall be made Deſolate,

'your

'your Sanctuary laid waste, so that not so much
'one Man shall enter into it. Never suffer this y
'that are Wise Men, but rather receive my Coun
'that we may consult together what conditions
'Peace to make for the safety of our Lives, rat
'than be destroyed, and that we may enjoy the B
'sings of our Country and Live at Peace therein,
'Life and Quietness is to be preferred before De
'and Banishment.

But the Inhabitants of Jerusalem, with the Pri
Elders, Noblemen and People of Judea ans
Joseph; 'Take heed that thou never consent to
ceive Conditions of Peace from the Romans, bu
strong to Fight till thou shalt consume them, o
'thou and all the People Die in Battle; and so
'thou Fight the Battles of the Lord, for his People
'his Sanctuary, and the Cities of our God. In
'mean season be it as it will, but let not thy power
'with them. When Joseph heard their resolution
continuing the War, he was exceeding angry, an
great fury fell upon the Roman Army with all his F
ces; in which Skirmish many of the Jews were s
and from that Day forward Vespasian began m
fiercely to War upon the Jews, He marched the
to Gerara, a City in the higher Galilee, which
Besieged, Took and Rased to the Ground, Sla
all the Men, Women Children, Oxen, She
Camels and Asses, leaving nothing alive, and
said, 'Now I begin to be revenged for the Ro
'which the Jews Murthered in the Land of Jud
From thence he came to Jorpata where Joseph
The first Day he incamped about it, refreshin
Souldiers with plenty of Meat and Drink, and
furnished them with Arms: Next Morning early
Roman Army gave a great shout, and beset the
on every side; Joseph standing upon an high To
beheld the Mighty Army of the Romans, and so
ing a Trumpet, gave a Sign to the Battle, i
out with the whole Power of the Jews upon the

ans to their Camp; next day the Fight was renew-
d, and ſo the third and fourth Day, wherein many
ere deſtroyed on both ſides; for the Romans advan-
ed confidently to the Battle, boaſtingly ſaying,
We will quickly vanquiſh this little Nation, as we
ve ſubdued all others againſt whom we have fought,
nd they ſhall trouble us no more, and then ſhall we be
reſt,

The Jews on the other ſide encouraged themſelves a-
ainſt the Romans ſaying, At this time we will Die alto-
ther for the Zeal of the Sanctuary of our God & will
ever ſuffer theſe unclean Perſons to Pollute it, and
aving once deſtroyed them, we ſhall be quiet ever
ter. So that by the Pride of the Romans on one
nd, and the ſtiff-necked Stubborneſs of the Jews
n the other ſide, much People Periſhed of either
arty.

At this time the Jews about Jorpata fled to the
amp of Veſpaſian, and joined with the Romans;
d when Joſeph Skirmiſhed without, Veſpaſian ſent
Party to Aſſault the City, ſo that Joſeph and his Men
ught with Veſpaſian without the Town, and the
ws within defended the Walls. But thoſe within
ily diminiſhed, and the chief of Joſephs Army
re ſlain, except ſome few with whom Joſeph fled,
d recovered the Town, and ſtopped up the Gates;
t Veſpaſian having long Beſieged Jorpata, he at
ngth eſpied a Conduit of ſweet Water without the
all which ran into the City, the Citizens drinking
reof becauſe it was good; this he cut off, whereby
ey were deſtitute of drink, having only Well-water.
ſeph judging that the Romans would now think they
uſt Die for Thirſt, took garments and dipped them
the Wells in the Town, and hanged them over the
alls in ſeveral places, to declare they had plenty of
ater. Then Veſpaſian commanded a Mount to be
ſed nigh the Town, to plant an Iron Ram to beat
wn the Walls; which they did ſo furiouſly, that
ſeph perceiving them to ſhake filled Sacks of C ff

and hanged them down by the Walls, which by their ſoftneſs prevented the Force of the Iron Horns of the Ram; which Policy Veſpaſian obſerving, he ſent ſecretly into the Town ſome Jews as Spies, who ſhould cut the Ropes of the Sacks, and then ſlip down the Walls with them thereby to be ſecured from danger; and ſeveral other devices were uſed on each ſide.

But Joſeph perceiving the War to increaſe iſſued out and made a great ſlaughter of the Romans, burning the Rams and Engines of War, and forcing them to retire from the Walls; Veſpaſian ſeeing his Men ſhrink, encouraged them with good Words and Promiſes of Gold and Silver, ſo that they continued

the Fight till night. In the Battle the Jews wounded Vespasian in the Right Leg with an Arrow, which much dismayed the Romans to see the Blood run down: Titus seeing his Father wounded, ran to help him; to whom his Faiher said, "How comes it my Son that thou art so much astonished, Take Heart and with an undaunted Courage avenge thy Father upon the Jews, who have now the better of us. The Fight was that Day exceeding Bloody on both sides, very few of Josephs Party returning into the Town. Next morning the Romans raised a new Mount, and renewed their Assaults; the City was now almost desolate, most of the Valiant men being Slain, so that Joseph with those few left, and likewise the Women defended the Walls; The Engines throwing Stones on every side, a great stone struck a Woman with Child with such violence, that it passed through her Body and carried the Child half a mile; another stone hit one of Josephs Chief Commanders with such force, that it divided his head from his Body, and made it fly a Mile off; At the same time a Roman Souldier was got under the Wall, and just going to shoot Joseph with an invenomed Arrow, which he espying, cryed out, Hold thy hand wicked Fellow and do not kill me; at which the Man starting, the Jews poured Boiling Oyl on his Head from the Walls, whereby his Skin was scaled off, and he ran away Naked, yelling to the Roman Camp where he Died.

Vespasian and his Son resolved to continue the Siege, which had already lasted 47 Days, and those in the Town were so tired that they were not able to supply the Watch upon the Walls; which Vespasian understanding, he and his Son Titus one Night scaled the Walls in a place where the Watchmen were wanting, being followed by many Roman Souldiers, who went down on the inside, and breaking down the Great Gate of the Town, the whole Roman Army entred, and then sounded an Alarm to Battle; the Jews with the noise awaked from Sleep much afraid, however

every Man catcht up his Arms and repaired to the Market place, (which was so large that all the People of the City might upon occasion meet together) and saw the Roman Army marching through the great Gate toward them; so they encouraged each other, saying, Let us Die here Fighting and never be taken Alive: Then they fell upon the Romans, but being overpowred, most of the Citizens were slain, refusing to take quarter because they would not trust the Romans; For a while before a Jew besought a Roman Souldier to save his Life, which he swore he would; saying, God deal thus and thus with me if I kill thee, therefore yield thy self to me: The Jew required him to give his Right hand in token of Fidelity, but the Roman reacht him his Left, which the Jew, being astonished, did not observe. When the Roman had hold of him, he held him fast by that hand, and with his Right Hand slew the Jew, who was then unarmed, having cast away his weapon upon the Oath of the Roman; when the Jews observed this Treachery, they resolved to Die, and never trust the Romans, and so fell on them and slew many, yet at length the City was taken.

Joseph and Forty stout Men his Companions made their escape, and fled into a Wood, where they found a Cave, and hid themselves; of which Vespasian having notice, sent three Persons to Joseph to come forth, and he should not be slain; Joseph debated the Matter with the rest, requiring their advice: "For my part (saith he) if you will follow my Counsel, I think it best to go to them if they will give us security for our Lives, I doubt not but Vespasian will extend his favour to us: They perceiving Joseph inclined to yield to the Romans, perswaded him it would not be for his credit to save his Life with the loss of his Honour, and so resolved to kill each other and Die like Men; then each Man drew his Sword and came to him, saying, "Joseph our Prince hear us, If thou wilt be ruled by us we will first kill thee as our Lord, and a great Prince, and thou shalt chuse thy Death

that

that thou mayeſt Die Honourably; but if thou refuſe to Die bravely, aſſure thy ſelf that every Man of us will ſet upon thee and kill thee: Joſeph endeavoured by many Arguments to divert them from their wicked purpoſe as proceeding rather from Deſperation and Cowardiſe than true Courage; But nothing would prevail, ſo he ſubtilly told them; "My Brethren ſince you are determined to Die on your own Swords, let us divide into Couples, and caſt Lots which Couple ſhall Die firſt, then ſhall they alſo caſt Lots which of them ſhall kill his Fellow, and he that remaineth ſhall chuſe one of the ſecond Couple to kill him, likewiſe the ſecond ſhall caſt Lots in the ſame manner, and ſo till all be ſlain, that we may not ſee the Captivity of our People; And the laſt Couple ſhall either run upon each others Swords, or elſe caſt Lots who ſhall Die firſt; but ſince we are Forty one, and ſo cannot be equally divided, let us caſt Lots which of us ſhall firſt be ſlain, and when he is out of the way let us divide as I have ſaid.

Every Man liked this Advice, and deſired him to divide the Men; Joſeph anſwered, But let us Swear by the Name of the Lord that this Device ſhall ſtand: Which they did: Then Joſeph caſt Lots who ſhould be the odd Man, and it fell upon Jehoida a Galilean, a Valiant Man, a Chief Councellor of Joſephs and the principal Perſwader of this Wicked Fact to Kill themſelves; After this he craftily divided them into Couples, ſo that the Lot of his own Couple came forth laſt, who hoped to be ſaved, truſting in God, and believing he would deliver him from this abominable deed. Then Jehoida choſe him one of the firſt Couple, who ſlew him; That done the firſt Couple caſt Lots between them, and the one killed his Fellow, and choſe him one of the ſecond couple to kill him, and ſo did they all till none of them were left alive but Joſeph and his Fellow, who ſaid to Joſeph, Come let us Caſt Lots that we may go to our Brethren; Joſeph ſaid, We will do ſo if you be ſo diſpoſed, but firſt

hear me a few words. Have not these sinners rebelled against God in murdering themselves so shamefully, neither could I by any means divert them from their Opinion; why should we sin so grievously against God and our own Souls; If thou sayest, how shall we do by reason of the Oath we we have Sworn? Dost thou not know that a wicked Oath is beter broken than kept, and that this is a breach of one of the Ten Commandements, which saith expresly, Thou shalt not kill. Now my Brother if thou wilt be ruled by me, thou shalt save both thy own Life and mine. for I will not cast Lots, neither will I perform the Oath I have Sworn, as being directly contrary to the Law of God; but if thou wilt not, I will fight with thee and kill thee, and spare my own Life; And herewith Joseph leapt back and Drew his Sword; His Companion knowing Joseph too strong for him stirred neither hand nor foot, but said, Lo I am content, do what thou thinkest good, because thou art a Man of God and hast saved thine own life and mine.

Then Joseph called out of the Cave to Nicanor, offering to come forth with all that were left alive upon security given, which Nicanor readily gave in writing, according to the manner of the Romans, and reacht it in upon a Spear; then Joseph and his Companion came forth, and Nicanor embraced and kissed him, and wept abundantly with him, especially at the Relation of those self-murdering Jews; Then Joseph was brought to Vespasians Army, who with Titus his Son received him kindly, and carryed him through the Cities together with King Agrippa. Then Vespasian marched to Cæsarea a great City, where he had Intelligence that the Citizens of Paphos spoiled the Islands with their Ships; upon which an Ambush was laid without the Town, and when the Pyrates were gone abroad to rove, Vespasian entred the Town, and took it without any great resistance, because their Souldiers were absent; when the Rovers returned with their Navy, and saw the Romans in the City, they

ende-

endeavoured to land, but a mighty Storm drove all their Ships on the Rocks; where many were drowned, and those who swam to Land the Romans Slew; so that 4000 Souldiers perished, which with those that were slain in the Town amounted to Forty Thousand, all Jews: Then Titus won all the Walled Towns in Galilee, saving the Lives of those which yielded, and killed such as resisted: He restored to Agrippa all the Cities of Galilee except Tiarva, which he utterly rased, slaying all the Men fit for War, and selling their Wives and Children; this being the only City in all Galilee where Titus shewed such severity.

Then Vespasian went to Gamala a City upon the Top of a Mountain, near which was another Town called Seleucia, both belonging to Agrippa, who desired Vespasian that he might go and Treat with them, and prevent the Destruction of the place. So the King went peaceably to them, and they received him courteously, (though they intended Treachery) saying, Thou art our Lord and King, to whom then doth all that is of any value, or to be desired in all Israel belong but unto thee, therefore come near to us, and debate the matter with thy Servants: Agrippa crediting their Words, came up to the Wall, and as he listned to those who talked with him, one threw a great stone from the Wall, which fell between his Shoulders with such violence that it struck him to the ground, and broke his back almost, and one of his Arms; His Servants taking him up, carried him to Vespasian, who seeing him so terribly hurt, swore he would never go thence till he had taken the City, which he soon accomplished, killing every Man, and leaving none alive, in like manner as at Tiarva; He came then to Nascala, which was the only City of Defence in Galilee, and hither resorted many Cut-Throats and Wicked Persons of the Land of Judea, amongst whom was Jehochanan, a Man learned and witty to do mischief, and of cunning Eloquence; Titus

ſent to offer them Peace, but Jehochanan would not let the Romans ſpeak to the People, but told them the next Day was the Feaſt of Weeks, and the third Day they ſhould have an Anſwer; But the Night before the third Day Jehochanan and his Accomplices got privately out of Town; next day the People ſent word they deſired Friendſhip with the Romans; and Titus hearing Jehochanan and his Company were fled toward Jeruſalem, ſent to purſue them, who overtook ſome Men, Women, Children and Impotent Perſons and ſlew them all, returning with great ſpoil.

Titus having gained all the Cities in Galilee, Veſpaſian marched to Mount Tabor, which is continually covered with Snow, the height thereof being Thirty Furlongs, and upon the top it a Plain of Twenty three Furlongs; this Mountain he took and the Town that ſtood thereon; But Jehochanan being come to Jeruſalem, aſſociated with great numbers of Murtherers and Blood Thirſty Villains who came out of all Judea upon pretence to defend the Sanctuary of the Lord, and Anani received all that came. Theſe obſerving the Courage of Jehochanan, revolted from Anani and joyned with him; and then reſolved to rob all the Rich Men of the City, and when they met any wealthy Perſon they thus accoſted him; Art not thou one of thoſe who ſent Letters to Veſpaſian and the Romans to betray the City to them; Thus they would Examine them before the People, and when he would anſwer, God forbid I ſhould do ſo; Then would they bring in Perjured Villains of their own Company to bear falſe Witneſs againſt him, that he might be condemned as a Rebel under pretence of of Law: Thus dealt they with ſeveral Noblemen and chief Citizens, and their Riches, Jewels and Goods the Seditious ſeized for their own uſe; They put the Prieſts out of their Office, placing ignorant Ruſticks in their room; Theſe illegal practices ſo inraged the honeſt Citizens, that they joyned together and withſtood them by force, and the Fght was fierce on both

ſides

ſides, in the Streets, Market-place, Temple and the entrance thereof, ſo that all the City was full of Dead Bodies. But at length the People prevailed againſt the Ruffians, and forced them to flie into the Temple of the Lord, ſhutting it after them; Anani the High Prieſt perſwaded the People not to fight there, leſt they ſhould pollute it with the Blood of thoſe wicked Perſons; So they Beſieged the Temple with Six Thouſand Souldiers well Armed to keep them from coming forth; and Anani ſent to Jehochanan Conditions of Peace, which he refuſed expecting relief from the Edomites. And one Night Twenty Two Thouſand of them came againſt Jeruſalem, to whom the H. Prieſt from the Walls repreſented their unworthineſs in joyning with the Seditious and Murtherers.

Whilſt they were Diſcourſing there appeared a great Dark Cloud, after which followed dreadful Lightning and Thunderclaps and ſhowers of Hail, which affrighted the People, ſo that they all fled leaving the defence of the Wall. But Anani took Courage and ſtayed to obſerve thoſe horrible ſigns from Heaven, to judge what they preſaged; And he gave his Judgment, but not according to Truth, for he foretold, That the Thunder and Hail with Darkneſs ſignified Gods help; in hope whereeof he perſwaded them to defend the Sanctuary of the Lord; and to this all the Elders agreed, not foreſeeing theſe Signs betokened the Miſeries to come upon Jeruſalem and all Iſrael. Now when thoſe who were Beſieged in the Temple perceived that the Watch at the Gate were fled becauſe of the Tempeſt, and that none in the City durſt look out of their Houſes, the darkneſs being ſo great that they could not diſcern each other; then came theſe deſperate Fellows out of the Temple without dread to the Walls, and with Saws and other Inſtruments cut aſunder the Bars and Gates; and when the craſhing of the Thunder and Hail was greateſt, then they laboured hardeſt in wreſting aſunder the Locks and Bolts, leſt they ſhould be heard, & when the Thunder-

clap was past, they left off till it came again: Thus they continued, till at last they broke open the Gates, and let the Edomites into the City, who being entred contrived to destroy all the Citizens of Jerusalem; their Confederates in the Temple joyning with them, they swearing to each other to be one People and one Army. Being Confederated togeiher, they slew the same Night Eight Thousand Five Hundred Israelites, all Valiant Men of War, besides a Multitude of the Common People.

In the Morning they haled the Rich Men before the Judges, and the Seventy Elders called the Sanhedrim, and among others Sechariahu a Just and Vertuous Person, and only guilty of being too Rich; this Man the Wicked Jehochanan brought before them, saying, Why do you not Condemn those Rich Villains, who have conspired with the Romans to betray this Holy City into their Hands; The Priests and Elders knowing the innocency of the Man, sighed and wept, which Jehochanan perceiving, said, What do you begin to

to weep before you ſee any Corps, I wiſh I may never ſee the Face of God if we do not ſit in Judgment our ſelves ſince matters are thus ordered, and you ſhall be the firſt we will Judge; Then the multitude ſeized on Sechariahu, and haleing him from the place of Judgment, carried him to the top of an high Tower at the Eaſt end of the Town, from whence they caſt him down headlong into the Vale of Jehoſaphat where he Died; The Prieſts and Judges thereupon were afraid, ſince Jehochanan threatned that unleſs they Condemned every Man he Accuſed they ſhould all go the ſame way: Jehochanan then apprehended Gortian a Valiant Man, who often made great ſlaughter of the Seditious, and was well beloved of the Citizens, whom this Cruel Wretch brought forth among the Rabble, and villanouſly killed him. throwing his Body to the *Beaſts* of the Field; In the mean time Veſpaſian drew near to Jeruſalem, having ſtaid the longer at Cæſarea, becauſe he underſtood the Jews were deſtroying each other, and ſo would be more eaſily Conquerd, which accordingly happened; For by the Wickedneſs of Jehochanan an innumerable Company were deſtroyed; ſome were ſlain with Swords; others the Seditious killed with ſhort Daggers which they carried privately under their Garments, wherewith they would ſuddenly ſtab Innocent Men to the Heart.

Jehochanan having ſubdued the City ſent an Army out of Jeruſalem to take the Cities that had made Peace with Veſpaſian, which they ſacked and raſed to the ground; and whom they found therein, Romans or Jews, they ſlew; among others they took the City of Gerara beyond Jordan, where they remained; But the Inhabitants of Jeruſalem and Gerara ſent Ambaſſadors to Veſpaſian to come and joyn with them againſt theſe Seditious Raſcals; Jehochanan hearing that Veſpaſian was marching toward Gerara, ſlew the Governour, and then with his Companions fled out of the Town, deſigning to ſecure themſelves in a Wood,

Veſpa-

Vespasian sent Poligorus after them, who overtook and made great slaughter of them, and in his return near Jordan met with many more going to joyn the Seditious at Jerusalem, whom Poligorus forced back to the River, and slew Thirteen Thousand the rest leaped into Jordan and were drowned; so Ninety one Thousand, Men, Women and Children with much Cattle were lost in the River, so that the Water of Jordan ran over its Banks, being stopt with Dead Carcases, and the Fields were overflown; yea at length the force of the Water carried the Dead Bodies down the River to the Sea of Sodom, and all the Banks of Jordan lay full of them.

After this Vespasian went into the Land of Edom, where he won two strong Cities, and slew ten Thousand People, leading the rest into Captivity, and at length came to Samaria and took it, and then repaired the Walls of all the Towns he had Conquered, placing Garrisons therein to aid him when he should Besiege Jerusalem; He then returned to Cæsarea and mustred his Army in order to prepare for that Siege; But in the mean time news came from Rome that Nero the Emperor was *Dead*. It was at first reported that while he was hunting Fire came down from Heaven and destroyed him. After him Galba reigned, but within a year he was Slain by the Nobles of Rome; and Vitellius was made Emperor, who was a Fool but yet very Bloody, much given to Drunkenness, and altogether unworthy of the Roman Empire; the Roman Nobility with Vespasian hearing this, were much offended, saying, "Was there never a Nobleman in Rome to be placed in the Empire, but a Drunken Wine sucker must be chosen; Why did they not rather Elect the Mighty Prince Vespasian here with us, a Wise and Valiant Commander, who hath Conquered many Cities, and Vanquished Warlike Nations? How many puissant Kings hath he subdued to the Roman Empire, and how hath he enlarged it far and wide? And now when the Empire ought to have been

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beſtowed upon Veſpaſian, or ſome other Perſon of like merit, becauſe no ſuch could be found among them, they have beſtowed it upon a Fool and a Sottiſh Drunkard, wherein they have done very indiſcreetly. However we are reſolved the Empire of Rome ſhall ſuddenly have a better Emperor, and thereto let God ſay, Amen. So the Princes conſulted together, and decreed to make Veſpaſian Emperor; and going all together to him, ſaid, "Thou ſhalt be our Head, for the Empire belongeth unto ſuch a one as thy ſelf, and thou ſhalt have Dominion over us; But Veſpaſian would not be perſwaded to conſent; however they compelled him, placing him in the Throne of Majeſty, and ſetting the Crown upon his Head, which he would have pulled off with his Hand; upon which the Roman Captains drew their Swords, and ſaid, Thou ſhalt be Emperor, and Reign over us, therefore refuſe it not, if thou do thou ſhalt Die by our Swords: Veſpaſian ſeeing himſelf conſtrained, being afraid of his Life, ſuffered himſelf to be Proclaimed Emperor; then all the Army ſwore Allegiance to him upon the Royal Seat, as Emperor, and King of Kings

In the mean time the Civil Wars at Jeruſalem increaſed daily & Jehochanan had eſcaped thither again; there was likewiſe another Cut-Throat-Ruffian called Schimeon, who was diſcarded from his Command for his Villanies by Anani the Prieſt; He gathering a rout of Thieves and Murderers in Galilee to the number of Twenty Thouſand, came towards Jeruſalem to vex the Iſraelites, who encountred him with various ſucceſs, ſometime one Party prevailing, and then the other; but at length one Jacob a great Man among the Edomites joyned with him, and helped to ſubdue his own Countrey; with whom being ſtrengthned, they approached the Walls of Jeruſalem, deſtroying the Corn and Fruits of the Ground; Jehochanan having intelligence of his intentions to Beſiege the Town, and being too weak to encounter him, iſſued

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out and lay in Ambuſh for Schimeon; at which time Schimeons Wife (who fled out of Jeruſalem with her Men and Women Servants, for fear ſhe ſhould be killed for her Huſband) paſſed by the place of Ambuſhment, whom Jehochanan took, not a little proud of ſuch a Prey, thinking Schimeon would comply upon any Terms to gain his Wife whom he dearly Loved; This came to Schimeons Ear juſt when he had taken many of Jehochanan's Men, and cut off their Hands, ſending them with ſhame to their Maſter. He likewiſe ſent Ambaſſadors to Jehochanan to return his Wife, or upon Refuſal threatned him with the utmoſt Extremity, ſince he was reſolved to take the City ere long, and would cut off the Hands and Legs of all the Inhabitants; Jehochanan being afraid, (Schimeon having Forty Thouſand Men) ſent him his Wife; So he continued without the Town, while Jehochanan played the Tyrant within, his Souldiers raviſhing the Citizens Wives and Daughters, and ſhedding much innocent Blood, and whoever complained was preſently ſlain; ſo that the Condition of the Iſraelites was truly miſerable, for if any went of the City they were ſlain by Schimeon, and thoſe within were murdered by Jehochanan. The Citizens tyred with his Tyranny aſſembled and encountred with Jehochanan, where a multitude of them were ſlain, and if the Edomites who were fled to Jeruſalem from the Tyranny of Schimeon had not come in to their relief, the whole People of Jeruſalem hed been ſlain every Mothers Son by Jehochanan; his power was ſo great. Then Anani the High Prieſt and other Grave Men not being able to ſuffer the wickedneſs of Jehochanan any longer, reſolved to deliver the City to Schimeon, hoping he would ſlay Jehochanan, who at length promiſed to aſſiſt them againſt the Seditious; but being entred with his Army, he joyned with Jehochanan, ſo that thoſe two Rebels reigned in Jeruſalem by courſe one one Month, and the other another; yet within two Days they quarreled about Eleaſar the Prieſt, whom Schimeon would

would have ſlain, but Jehochanan defended, ſo that ever after they fought one againſt another.

During theſe Tranſactions at Jeruſalem, Veſpaſian ſent two Noblemen to Rome to make away the Emperor Vitellius, that he might come and receive the Imperial Crown there; So they went and raiſed an Army, wherewith they fell upon Vitellius and ſlew him though not without much oppoſition, for there were ſlain that *Day* in Rome Eighty Thouſand Valliant Soldiers; Then Veſpaſian taking half his Army with him, left the other part with Titus his Son to Beſiege Jeruſalem, but to continue at Alexandria till further orders; to whom Titus at his departing ſaid, I ſhall do

dear

dear Father according to your command, for to you it belongeth to command and to me to obey; Vespasian took with him Agrippa and Menas his Son, with Joseph the Priest, for fear they should raise a Rebellion; As he approached nigh Rome, all the Citizens came forth to meet and receive him with great joy, and mighty shews and Triumphs; and soon after he was solemnly Crowned Emperor. Within a few days Vespasian was displeased with King Agrippa upon false Information that he designed some disturbance, upon which both he and his Son Menas were put to Death.

This happened three years and an half before the Destruction of Jerusalem, at which time the continual Sacrifice ceased for One Thousand Two Hundred and Ninety Days, as it is written in the 12 of Daniels Prophecy; but Joseph was by the Clemency of Vespasian set at Liberty, and sent to Titus (then at Alexandria in Egypt) with Letters from his Father, and was kindly received by him; Titus soon after marched with a mighty Army to Cæsarea, where he staid till the Winter was past before he would Besiege Jerusalem. In the mean time the Quarrels and Murders in that City ceased not, the Wars continuing between Schimeon, Jehochanan and Eleasar; for God had in Judgment sent a Spirit of Giddiness among the Citizens, so that they were divided into three Parts, The first and best sort followed Anani the Priest, who at that time had stained his Office of Priesthood; Another part followed the Seditious Jehochanan; and the third were for Schimeon; so that in the midst of Jerusalem there was nothing but Slaughter and Bloodshed; and without the Roman Army made inroads from Cæsarea, even to the Gates of the City; Between those three within, there were cruel Battles for Four Days without Ceasing, and every Day many were slain, so that the Blood of the Jews ran through the Market-places and Streets, even to the Temple of the Lord, like a great Flood caused by Showers of Rain; Then Assembled the Priests, Elders

ders and many of the People, beſeeching theſe their Domeſtick Enemies not to pollute the Temple with their Slaughters; but they were ſlain for their pains by the Seditious, together with Anani and Joſhua the Prieſts, and Sechariahu the Prophet of the Lord.

Till that time ſome good Men in Jeruſalem ſtill offered Sacrifice to the Lord; But now when the Prieſts had laid the Sacrifice on the Altar, the Seditious run upon them and kill them, ſo that the Prieſts and the Beaſts they would have Sacrificed, fell dead to the ground together; They likewiſe deſtroyed all that came thither for Devotion ſo that ſcarce one was left alive; and the pavement of the Temple being Marble, was ſo ſlippery with the Blood and Fat of thoſe which were ſlain, that no Man could go upon it without faling; Nay whoſoever the Seditious overcame, they ſet Fire on their Houſes, which fired other great Houſes near the Temple, and at laſt took hold on the Store-Houſes of Corn, Wine and Oyl, to the number of One Thouſand Four Hundred, all full of Victuals againſt a time of neceſſity, or the Beſeiging of the Town; for when Veſpaſian was in Galilee the Prieſts and Elders made up the Doors of theſe Garner-Houſes, and laid in Victuals ſufficient for Two Hundred Thouſand Men for Twenty years; but now they were all burnt to the Ground, with all within them, which cauſed a ſudden Famine in Jeruſalem: At the ſame time the Seditious pulled down all the fair Buildings that there ſhould be no Sign or Monument of any Noble Houſe left in the City. Thus God Viſited the Citizens of Jeruſalem with four dreadful Plagues at once, Sword, Peſtilence, Famine and Fire; to which this Fifth was added, the ruin and deſtruction of all Beautiful and Glorious Buildings; So that there was nothing but Deſolation, Pollution of the Temple and all Holy things, and Uproars without any reſt or refuge; no help, no ſuccour, but every Corner of Jeruſalem was full of howling and yelling, weeping and wailing, ſobbing and ſighing of Women and Children;

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Here you might hear the roaring and lamentation of Men not quite dead, there the mourning and throbbing of the Elders, with the woful cries of young Children for Bread: In short, all manner of misery oppressed them, so that he was thought happy who died before this Day; when Joseph heard these things at Cæsarea, he tore his Hair, cast Ashes on his Beard, and sitting with sorrow on the ground made Lamentation over the miserable City of Jerusalem.

After this in the first year of the Reign of Vespasian, Titus his Son mustered his Men in the Plain of Cæsarea, and found them a vast number, so that they seemed almost to cover the Earth; he then marched to Samaria, and being received by the Citizens with great Joy, he did them no harm. Thence he went to Ajelona Thirty Furlongs from Jerusalem, and there pitched his Tents. and with six Hundred Horse went to Jerusalem to view the height of the Walls, and the strength of the Town; but the Jews laid an Ambush, and slew sixty of Titus his Men, and might have slain him likewise but that they designed to take him alive, whereby he had opportunity to escape; Next Day Titus brought his whole Army to Jerusalem, and it being a little before the Feast of Unleavened Bread, an infinite number of People that came to celebrate it were shut up in the City, by which means they were soon oppressed with Famine, all manner of Food and Nourishment being consumed, and Oxens Dung was accounted good Meat; others fed upon old Leather, and horrible things happened. For some Women boyled their own Children and eat them; and many thinking to save their Lives by flying to the Romans, were cut in pieces to search for their Gold and Jewels which they had swallowed to prevent Discovery. Two Thousand were miserably destroyed one Night upon this Account; And on the Feast-day which was April 14. Eleasar having seized on the Inner Temple opened the Gate that the People might Sacrifice; Jehochanan taking this opportunity, sent privately many of his party

party Armed with ſhort Swords under their Garments, who being admitted with the reſt, ſet upon Eleazar, and ſeized the Inner Temple with the ſlaughter of many of his Party; and thus the threefold Faction was again reduced into two, that of Jehocanans who were Eight Thouſand Four Hundred, and the other of Schimeons, of Ten Thouſand; beſides Five Thouſand Idumeans or Edomites.

Titus approaching the Walls, pitched his Camp about the Rivet Pſephina, and raiſing a Mount he with a Battering Ram beat down part of the Wall, and May 7 broke into the City; The firſt Wall being down and the Jews retireing inward, he gained the North quarter of the City, even to the Caſtle of Antonia, and the Valley of Cedron. On the fifth Day a Tower on the ſecond Wall being battered down from the North-quarter, Titus got the New lower City, from which he was repulſed again by the Jews; But he regained it and addreſſed himſelf to Aſſault the third Wall. May the 12 he commanded four Mounts to be raiſed two at the Caſtle of Antonia to gain the Temple, and two at the Tomb of the High Prieſt John, to win the upper City; which being finiſhed in 17 Days, Jehochanan by a Mine from Antonia, caſt down one of the Mounts and burnt it; and Schimeon the ſecond Day after in a Salley fired two of the Mounts oppoſite to him, with the Rams and other Engines of the Romans, whom they fell upon in their Camp; But Titus relieving them from Antonia, forced the Jews into the City again, Theſe Mounts being thus demoliſhed, Titus in three Days encompaſſed the City with a Wall of Thirty Nine Furlongs in Circuit, upon which he built 13 Caſtles, each 10 Furlongs round, ſo that none could go in or out: Whereby the Famine raged ſo cruelly in the City, that with it and the Peſtilence, multitudes periſhed; ſo that from April 14, on which day the Siege began, to July following, at one Gate one Hundred Fifteen Thouſand and Eight Hundred Carcaſes of poor People were carried out

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who were Buried at the Common Charge, beſides thoſe privately Interred by their Friends; and thoſe who fled to the Romans affirmed that there were ſix Hundred Thouſand carried through all the Gates to be Buried; and after that there being not enough to Bury the Poor, they laid them upon great heaps in empty Houſes, and there locked them up; others were thrown over the Walls, to fill the Ditches with Dead Bodies.

In the mean time Schimeon continued his Rapines and Murthers; He put to Death Matthias the High Prieſt, upon pretence he would have fled to the Romans, though by this Mans means Schimeon was firſt admitted into Jeruſalem; He ſlew alſo three of his Sons and fifteen of the Nobleſt of the People, all unheard and uncondemned; Judas one of his Captains hating his Tyranny, contrived to deliver up a Town to the Romans of which he had Charge; but being diſcovered by Schimeon, he & 10 others were put to Death; and Jehochanan converted to his own and prophane uſes the Holy things of the Temple as Veſſels of Gold, Silver and Money; nay he was forced to diſtribute to his Souldiers the Oyl and Wine dedicated to Divine Service. Titus cutting down all the Woods and Trees for 90 Furlongs about, he in 21 Days caused four new Mounts to be raiſed about Antonia, (which Jehochanan in vain attempted to deſtroy) and then placed a Ram againſt it, by which a Breach being made they entred into Antonia, July 5. and purſued the flying Jews into the Temple, but after a ſharp Fight the Romans were for ſome time repulſed. July 17. Titus cammanded Joſeph to exhort the Seditious to yield. which he did in a large Oration, but they obſtinately refuſed, ſo he brought his Mounts nearer; and by overturning the Foundations of the Caſtle Antonia, made an eaſie aſcent into the Temple, ſeizing on the North and Weſt Porches. part whereof joyning to Antonia, was burnt by the Jews. and the other part by the Romans, the Jews not attempting to quench the Fire; that ſo the Porch might be entirely ſeperated

ed from Antonia. July 27. the Jews again set Fire on the West Porch toward the Bridge that led to the Gallery, where many Romans getting up were burnt, the Jews flying away on purpose to draw them on; The Day after the Romans burnt all the North Porch even to the East Porch; August 8. Titus perceiving he could not prevail with his Battering Ram against the Wall of the Inner Temple, nor undermine the Foundations of the Gates by reason of the strong cement of Stones; He was forced to do what out of Reverence to the place he had hitherto forborn; neither could the Romans by their Ladders get up into the Porches, the Jews from above still beating them down; therefore at last he commanded the Gates of the Inner Temple to be set on Fire, which soon taking, the Porches that joyned to them were presently all in a Flame, the Jews beholding and wondring thereat; their amazement being so great that they neither endeavoured to stop nor quench it, so that these Porches burnt all that Day and the Night following.

And though Titus and his Captains intended to keep the Temple from Firing, yet they could not effect it, for having appointed a Guard to preserve the Temple and Sanctum Sanctorum, the Seditious Jews fell upon them and slew every Man, which Titus hearing brought his whole Army thither; at which time a Roman Souldier took a flaming Firebrand, and getting upon his Fellows Shoulders, cast the Fire through the Golden Window into the Houses and Chambers on the Northside of the Temple, and others laid Wood to the Doors of the Sanctum Sanctorum which were covered with Gold, and then setting Fire to it, after the Gold grew hot, and the Timber began to burn, the whole Temple was in a Flame, and the Sanctum Sanctorum was laid open to the view of all; This happened in the second year of Vespasian, and the same Day of the Month that it was formerly burnt by Nebuchadnezzar. The Romans rushing into the Sanctum Sanctorum, gave a great shout while it burnt; which

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when Titus heard, he haſtened to quench the Fire, and ſave the Sanctum Sanctorum, but could not, becauſe it was on Fire in ſo many places.. Titus commanded them to forbear, but they would not hear him; for as a vehement Flood of Waters carries all things before it, with ſuch furious violence the Flames ruſhed through all parts of the Temple: Titus then drew his Sword, blaming his Captains and killing others; The Prieſts within reſiſted the Romans ſtoutly till they were no longer able to lift up their Hands; So when there was no other ſafeguard, they leapt into the Fire, and ſeveral other Jews with them, and burnt altogether; ſaying, Why ſhould we live any longer now there is no Temple; Yet Titus ceaſed not to ſtri

the Souldiers till his ſtrength failed, and then falling on the Ground, he forbore crying out any more.

After the Sanctum Sanctorum was burnt, Titus aroſe and entring it, he ſaw the Glory and Magnificence thereof, for as yet the Fire had not conſumed all, and then ſaid, "Now I well perceive that this is no other but 'the Houſe of God, and the dwelling place of the King 'of Heaven, neither was it for nought that the Jews 'fought ſo earneſtly in defence thereof; nor did the 'Gentiles without good cauſe ſend Gold and Silver to 'this Temple from the fartheſt parts of the World, for 'great is the Glory thereof, and it ſurpaſſeth all the 'Roman and Gentile Temples that ever I ſaw; the God 'of Heaven who is the God of this Houſe, take vengeance of the Seditious, whoſe heinous deeds have 'brought this Evil upon them. The Seditious who yet 'remained in Jeruſalem, ſeeing the Sanctum Sanctorum 'burnt, ſet the reſt of the Temple on Fire themſelves 'with all the Houſes filled with Treaſure and all ſorts 'of precious Jewels, and Victuals alſo, that the Romans ſhould receive no benefit thereby: After this the Romans quenched the Fire, and ſet up their Idols and Images in the Temple, and after Titus had offered Sacrifice, and the Roman Enſigns were ſet upon the Eaſt-gate, the Army Proclaimed him Emperor; and Titus ſtanding on a Gallery, perſwaded the Seditious who were fled into the Upper City to yield themſelves, promiſing them their Lives; but they demanded leave to depart with their Wives and Children into the Wilderneſs; which Titus taking in ſcorn, threatned them with utter deſtruction, and commanded all the lower City to be ſet on Fire, with the Pallaces, and then Aſſaulted the higher City, which was ſeated upon a ſteep Rock; and having finiſhed his Mounts on Septemb. 7. he brought his Engines to the Walls, wherein having made a great Breach, the Seditious Fled in much fear and amazement, and the Romans breaking in, deſtroyed all with Fire and Sword; and Titus commanded the City and Temple to be raſed to the Foundation,

and

and the ground to be plowed according to the Roman cuſtom, ſparing the Weſt part of the Wall, with three Towers, Hippicon, Phaſelus and Mariamne, which he left as Monuments to Poſterity of the ſtrength and magnificence of this once famous City.

Titus having finiſhed this difficult War, the Neighbouring Nations that aſſiſted him would have Crowned him Emperor, but he refuſed, ſaying, "He was unworthy of that Honour, for it was not he who was the Author and Finiſher of that Work, but that he had only lent his Hands to God, who had thus ſhewed his Anger againſt the Jews; Then did Titus reward his Souldiers, and committing the keeping of Jeruſalem to the Tenth Legion, he went to Cæſarea, carrying

with him all the Spoils and Captives, becauſe he could not Sail to Italy in the Winter; The two Seditious Tyrants Jehochanan and Schimeon were taken as they lay hid in the Vaults of Jeruſalem. Jehochanan was condemned to perpetual Impriſonment, and Schimeon was reſerved to be carried a Priſoner to Rome, and there led in Triumph. In the ſame Vaults were Two Thouſand Men, who periſhed with Hunger, or Killed each other rather than yield to the Romans. While Titus continued at Cæſarea he celebrated the Birth Day of his Brother Domitian, upon which occaſion the number of Jewiſh Priſoners who periſhed by being forced to Fight with the Wild Beaſts; thoſe that were burnt with Fire, and that fell by being compelled to Fight with each other, was above 2500; Afterward Titus went to to Beritus in Phænicia, where he ſolemnized the Day of his Fathers Coronation, at which time multitudes of the Captive Jews periſhed in like manner as before.

Titus then Sailed to Rome, where he was welcomed with a general Joy, and he with his Father Veſpaſian, Triumphed for the Conqueſt of Judea. In which Triumph the two Captains Jehochanan and Schimeon, with 700 other Jews who excelled in Beauty and Strength, were led in Chains, of whom only Schimeon was put to Death: The Book of the Law of the Jews was carried in this Triumph as the laſt of the ſpoils, which with the Purple Vail of the Sanctuary were laid up in the Imperial Pallace. Soon after, Lucius Baſſus was ſent Lieutenant into Judea, who took the ſtrong Caſtles of Herodian and Macheron by Aſſault. About this time, neither the Sun nor Moon were ſeen for the ſpace of 15 Days, which ſeems foretold by our Saviour in St. Matth. 24. 29. "Immediately after the Tribulation of thoſe days, ſhall the Sun be darkened and the Moon ſhall not give her Light, &c. Maximus Governour of Judea ſold all the Lands of the Jews; and impoſed a Tribute upon them wherever they dwelt, commanding them yearly to bring into the Capitol

Two Drachma's, which they formerly gave to th
Temple of Jeruſalem; Baſſus being dead, Publius Sy
va ſucceeded in the Government of Judea, who wo
that almoſt impregnable Caſtle of Maſſada; which ha
been ſeized by Eleaſar the Nephew of Judas Galile
a Captain of Thieves; all the Thieves in the Caſtle be
ing about 900 with their Wives and Children, at th
perwſaſion of Eleaſar ſlew each other, having fir
ſet Fire to the Caſtle, and burnt all their Goods lea
they ſhould fall into the hands of the Romans; B
many of the Thieves which were in Judea fled t
Alexandria in Egypt, where they ſolicited the Jew
to revolt, but the Common People fell upon them
and took 600, whom they delivered to the Roma
to be puniſhed; the reſt who eſcaped into other pla
ces were alſo taken. When Cæſar heard thereof, h
ordered Lupus the Governour of Alexandria, to pu
down the Temple of the Jews in that City; Yet Lupu
took only ſome Gifts out of it, and ſhut it up; B
Paulinuss his Succeſſor having taken away all the Gift
and ſhutting up the Doors, ordered that no Jew
ſhould come thither, by which means there were no
the leaſt Footſteps of the Jewiſh Religion left there.

A certain Jew named Jonathan, by Trade
Weaver, eſcaping out of Cyrene, about this time rai
ed a Tumult, and drew 200 Jews after him into th
Wilderneſs; But Catulus Governour of Pentapol
ſending ſome Horſe and Foot, eaſily overthrew an
ſlew them; and Jonathan being taken and brough
before him, he falſly Accuſed the moſt wealthy Jew
as the Authors of this revolt; To whoſe Accuſation
Catulus willingly hearkning, he put 3000 of them t
Death; Confiſcating their Eſtates to Cæſars Trea
ſury: He likewiſe ſent Jonathan and ſome other Pri
ſoners to Rome to Veſpaſian, where Jonathan Accuſe
the honeſt Jews, who lived at Rome and Alexandri
of deſigning Innovations, and among others Joſeph
who writ the Hiſtory of the Jews; But Veſpaſia
knowing this Accuſation not to be legal, he at the r
que

eſt of his Son Titus, acquitted them, and ordered
nathan firſt to be whipt and then burnt alive; Ca-
ſus made his eſcape, but was taken with an incurable
iſeaſe, and exceedingly tormented in Mind, Ima-
ning he ſaw continually the Ghoſts of thoſe he had
urdered before his Eyes, and at laſt his Bowels Rot-
g fell out of his Body, whereby he miſerably periſh-
; Joſephus a Commander in theſe Wars, writes,
at there periſhed by Sword and Famine a Million
People; and of the Jews diſperſed all the World
er, and put to Death divers ways 90000, and
000 were made Captives. But of the number that
riſhed during the ſeven years War, Juſtus Lipſius
th made this Catalogue out of Joſephus.

At Jeruſalem firſt killed by the command of Florus
30; By the Inhabitants of Cæſarea in hatred to
em and their Religion 2000; At Scythopolis in
ria 30000; At Aſcalon in Paleſtine 25000, at Ptole-
is 2000; At Alexandria in Egypt 50000, and at
amaſcus 10000; At the taking of Joppa by Ceſtius
ous, 8400; In the Mountain of Cabulo 2000; In
Fight at Aſcalon 10000; By an Ambuſcade 8000;
t Apheca when it was taken, 15000; ſlain at Mount
erizim 10600; At Jotapata where Joſeph himſelf
as 30000; when Joppa was taken 4200 were drown-
d; ſlain at Tarichea 6500; At Gamala there were
in and threw themſelves down over the Walls 9000;
ither was one of that City ſaved, but only two Wo-
en who were Siſters; kill'd in the Flight when they
rſook Giskula 2000; ſlain of the Gaderens 13000
ſides an infinite number who leapt into the River;
lled in the Villages of Idumea 10000; at Gerazion,
acheron and in the Woods of Jardes 5700. In the
aſtle of Maſſada 960 ſlew themſelves, and 3000 were
lled by Catulus the Governour; All which Num-
ers being added to the Million and One Hundred
houſand who periſhed in the Siege of Jeruſalem,
mount to One Million, Three Hundred Thirty Seven
houſand Four Hundred and Ninety, beſides an in-

numerable Company that perished by Famine, P
nishment and other Miseries; and *Josephus* ad
That the Posterity of Herod Agrippa, though it w
was very numerous, yet in an Hundred Years it who
failed and was extinct; A. Bishop Ushers Anna
p. 900.

And St. *Jerom* writes that in his time on that D
of the year wherein *Jerusalem* was taken by the R
mans, you might see decrepit Women, ragged
men, and many other wretched People, (but p
ed of none,) who with Blubbered Cheeks, Bl
Arms, Dischevel'd Hair, went howling and lame
ing for the Ruin of the Temple and Sanctuary, wea
ing and bearing in their Habits and Bodies the
Characters of Divine Vengeance, of whom the Soul
ers exacted a Fee for Liberty of Weeping; so t
they who formerly sold the Blood of the Blessed *Je*
were now forced to buy their own Tears: And
Reliques of this wretched People were dispersed i
all Nations, having no Magistrates of their own
protect them, but were and still are at the Discret
and Will of the Princes and Governours where th
ate suffered to Live; so that no People in the Wo
are so contemptible as they, being made a byword
all Countreys; Though still their Hearts are so hard
ed, that upon all accasions they discover their ma
against, and contempt of Christ & his Religion. And
is very remarkable, how exactly the Prophecy of
Saviour was fulfilled, "That one Stone should no
left upon another of the Temple of *Jerusalem*.
Julian that implacable Apostate from Christian
resolved in despight of Christ to rebuild the same;
was prevented by a dreadful Earthquake and
arising out of the Earth: Of which I have given a p
ticular Relation in The History of Earthquakes fr
the Creation to this time; And shall only add w
Eusebius in his Ecclesiastical History Writes he fo
in the Arches and Records. That when the Found
tions of this New Temple were laying, there w
St

ſtone that ſlipt from its place, and diſcovered the mouth of a Cave cut in the Rock; now when they could not ſee the bottom by reaſon of its depth, the overſeers of the Work being deſirous to find it, tyed a Rope to a Labourer and let him down; being come to the bottom, there was water up to the Ankels, and ſearching every part of that hollow place, he found it ſoursquare, as far as he could conjecture by feeling, then returning toward the Mouth of it, he happened upon a little Pillar not much higher than the Water, and laying his Hand on it, found a Book thereon, wrapt up in a piece of thin clean Linnen, which taking up he gave notice by ſhaking the Rope to be drawn forth, and ſhewed the Book, which ſtruck them with admiration becauſe it ſeemed very freſh and untouch't, though found in ſo obſcure an hole; The Book being unfolded and opened, ſurprized not only the Jews but the Græcians, for they found in the entrance thereof theſe words written in Capital Letters; IN THE BEGINNING WAS THE WORD, AND THE WORD WAS WITH GOD, AND THE WORD WAS GOD; And to ſpeak truly, ſaith the Hiſtorian that Scripture did manifeſtly contain the whole Goſpel, which the Divine Tongue of the Virgin Diſciple St. John had declared; This with the other Miracles which at that time were proclaimed from Heaven, did demonſtrate that not any word of our Lord ſhould fall to the ground which had foretold the utter Deſolation both of the Temple and City of Jeruſalem. Euſeb. Hiſt. lib. 3.

Thus ſeverely were the Judgments of Heaven executed upon the Jews, which did not yet end but continued to their Poſterity; For in 434. The Jews in the Iſle of Creet were deluded by the Devil, affirming himſelf to be Moſes who led the Iſraelites through the Red Sea, and perſwaded them, That he was ſent from God to lead them through the Sea to their own Countrey the Holy Land; This theſe poor Creatures ſoon believed, and diſpoſing of all their Goods to

others by his perſwaſion, they followed this Seduce who ſpent a whole year in going from one City to an ther; he then led them with their Wives and Childre to the top of a ſteep Rock that hung over the Sea when they were come hither his Mock Moſes co manded them to wrap their Heads in their upper G ments, and throw themſelves from the Rock into t Sea, aſſuring them of a ſafe paſſage. They readi obeyed him, and in that manner a great many peri ed in the Waves, and more would have followed, h it not pleaſed God that ſome Chriſtian Fiſhermen w were there took up many as they were floating up the Waters, and ready to periſh: theſe returning the reſt of the Jews, told them how they had been de ceived, and how narrowly they had eſcaped; where upon they being much enraged ſought far and ne for this Seducer to put him to Death; but when could not be found, they concluded, That it was t Devil himſelf, the old Man-ſlayer, who had appear in Humane ſhape, and divers Jews being moved this Calamity, became Chriſtians. Euſebius Hiſt.

In the Reign of Trajan, the Jews rebelled in Egy and Cyrene, where they ſlew many Greeks and Ro mans, eat their Fleſh, Girded them round with th Guts, imbrued themſelves in their Blood, and cloth ed themſelves with their Skins; Many they ſawed ſunder from the Crowns downward; others th caſt to Wild Beaſts, ſo that they deſtroyed 200 of them; and likewiſe 250000 in Egypt and Cyprus So Trajan ſent an Army againſt them under Marti Turbo, who fearing the Jews in Meſopotamia ſhou break into the like outrages, he commanded Luci Quietus to root them out of that Countrey, whi he did ſo effectually, that the Emperor in recompen made him *Preſident* of Judea. Dion. Hiſt.

ÆliusAdriannusthe Emperor rebuilt Jeeuſalem, n in the ſame place but ſomewhat Weſtward, a called it *Ælia* afterhis own Name; To deſpight t Chriſtians, he built a Temple over our Savio

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Grave, with the Images of Jupiter and Venus; and another at Bethlem to Adonis the Gallant of Venus, and to enrage the Jews who abominate Swines-Flesh, he set up the Picture of a Swine over the Gates of the City who storming at this prophanation broke out into Rebellion, but were subdued by Julius Severus, who by reason of their multitudes would not try it out in a set Battle, but taking his opportunity, he took 50 fortified Castles, raſed 980 of their beſt Towns, and ſlew 580000 of their Men, beſides an innumerable multitude who periſhed by Famine, Sickneſs and Fire; ſo that almoſt all Judea was left deſtitute; With them was ſlain one Benchochab their Meſſias, for ſo he termed himſelf, that is, The Son of a Star, uſurping that Prophecy of Jacob, A Star ſhall ariſe; Though he proved but a fading Comet, whoſe blazing portended the ruine of that Nation: The Captives Adrian tranſported into Spain, and the Holy Land was laid waſte, parting with her People and Fruitfulneſs both together. Indeed Pilgrims here and there find Parcells of rich Ground in Paleſtine, which God ſeems to have left, to ſhew the ſweetneſs of the Land before it wat ſcourged for the Peoples Sins, and the goodneſs of the Cloth by the fineneſs of the Shreds. Adrian baniſhed 500000 Jews into Spain, whence chey were again baniſhed by Ferdinando and Iſabella in 1492. who drove out of Spain, One Hundred and Twenty Thouſand Families; From thence they paſſed into Tuſcany and the Popes Dominions, but were again baniſhed by Pope Paul 4. and Pius 5. It would be endleſs to ſhew what miſeries they endured in all Nations, ever ſince their Predeceſſors committed that grievous ſin of Crucifying the Lord of Life and Glory; and thus much of the Jews. I ſhall now proceed in the Hiſtory of Comets and other Prodigies.

VII. From the 70 year after ihe Birth of our Saviour to 257. theſe unuſual Prodigies and Accidents happened; A ſtrange Bird of a notable greatneſs was ſeen at Rome, alſo a blazing Star; Armed Men in the Air,

and many wonderful Voices: A little before Nero slew his Mother Agrippina, the Sun was strangely Darkned, as abhorring such a sight; a Woman in Rome brought forth a Serpent; The Tomb of Augustus Cæsar opened of it self, and Blood rained in Germany: Three Suns were seen in Poland; An Elm Tree saluted Apollonius Tyaneus, with an audible Voice: The Emperor Otho killeth himself.

Dardan King of Scotland, (for his Stature sirnamed The Great) of whom the Nobility had conceived a good opinion for his worthy Acts in his Predecessors King Corbreds Days; having attained the Crown, grew outragious in Lust, Cruelty, and Covetousness, and designed to have Murdred the three Young Sons of Corbred: Whereupon the Peers of the Kingdom brought him out before the People and openly Beheaded him.

St. John wrote his Epistles; The Third Heathen Persecution against the Christians began.

VIII. A great Serpent was seen in Arabia; and it Rained Frogs at Constantinople: The Waves of the Mediterranean Sea in a Calm elevate themselves to the top of a Mountain far distant, and cast the foam a great way upon the Main Land; A Bishop of Jerusalem

was Crucified: Nero's House is Burnt: The Jews Rebell in Egypt, and kill 200000 Men: Ptolomy King of Egypt slew Thirty Thousand Jews at once, and forced those who survived to eat up their Dead Carcases; Christians are put to Death in Asia; Policarpus is Martyred; Aurelius Cæsar after a wonderful Fire at Rome, causeth the Persecution to cease; Hermogenes ran out of his Wits and Dyed: A Fire in the Heavens, seeming to pass from East to West; Wolves came in Flocks near to Rome, howling hidiously; Crosses were seen to sweat with Tears; Rain mingled with Fire falls from Heaven at Prema: Great swarms of Locusts destroyed Fields and Meadows at Rome: The Stars were seen all Day long at Rome, and some Apparitions hung streaming down in the Air: Lightning fell upon the Capitol, and burnt the Library and all the Houses near it: There were seen at Rome three Stars about the Sun very glorious; An Eagle alighted on the Image of a Souldier; Bees wrought their Combs upon Souldiers Ensigns: A great lowing and Fire in the Earth: A Whale comes ashore in the Haven of Augustus: A Comet was seen at Rome: Lightning fell upon the Image of Severus & blotted out three Letters of his Name: The Senate adjudg Cassius an Enemy to the State, and he is slain by the Souldiers: Great jarring among the Bishops and Churchmen concerning Religion; Smyrna in Asia is destroyed: Two Thousand Die in a Day of the Plague at Rome: The Emperor Comodus removeth the Head from a Colossus or Great Image, and putteth his own upon it, he grows ridiculous, and the People taking notice thereof, he Executeth many; he is by Martia his Concubine strangled. All sorts of Creatures contrary to their kind bring forth Monstrous Births: The Temple of Peace at Rome was burnt by Lightning; That Temple was the richest of all others, curiously Adorned with gifts of Massy Gold and Silver, Persons of Quality having there depositad their Principal Treasures; but the Fire happening in the Night, made many a Rich

Man ſuddenly poor: It burned alſo many Beautiful Buildings in the City, continuing many Days. Pertinax is Emperor 87 Days, and then is ſlain by the Souldiers. The King of Scots is ſlain by a Muſician for cauſing one of his Kindred to be executed: The Brittains are beaten by Severus, and the Head of Albinus is ſent to Rome: Severus went into Britain 50000 of his Army Die.

IX. From 257 to 399. The following ſigns appeared accompanied with remarkable Accidents; An Eagle flying, takes away the Cap of Diadumenus, he is ſlain in 14 Months after; Streams of Fire and ſtrange Lightnings at Rome; Armed Men in the Air in Muſcovia and Poland: The King of Scots is killed by his Guard: A Blazing Star at Rome, extending ing a great length, and was ſeen to burn many Nights together: Maximian is ſlain by his Souldiers, and his Body given to be devoured of Dogs; An Eclipſe of the Sun which made the Day as Dark as Night: Athirco King of Scotland kills himſelf: The Earth gaped ſo that ſeveral Cities together with their Inhabitants were ſwallowed up; Great Thunder is heard in the Earth; Alſo terrible Darkneſs: The Heavens were Darkened and for many Days they never ſaw the Sun: The Earth opened and diſcovered great Caves out of which iſſued great ſtreams of Salt-water and ſuch horrid noiſes as many Died for fear: The Sea broke its bounds drowning many Cities: A woful Peſtilence, and in Rome there Died 5000 in one Day.

X. Spears alſo were ſeen in the Element at Rome: Claudius Cenſorinus was made Emperor in Italy, and ſlain there; Many Monſters were born; Diocleſian the Emperor aſſumeth the Title of a God, and would have Divine Honours given him; Many Chriſtians are burnt in a Houſe in Nicomedia; The Tenth Bloody Perſecution began, One Hundred and Forty Four Thouſand Chriſtians are put to Death in Egypt, and Seven Hundred Thouſand Baniſhed: A Banner with a

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Croſs was ſeen in the Air, and divers Armies Fighting: A Hand was ſeen at Lateran in Rome without a Body, which writ upon the Wall, To Day is Poiſon poured into the Church: Seeming to foretell the extraordinary Indulgence of Conſtantine the Emperor, to the Chriſtian Biſhops, and his heaping Riches and Honour upon them, whereby they loſt their former Piety and Humility: He was ſirnamed the Great, and was the firſt Chriſtian Emperor who publickly countenanced and imbraced the Goſpel, which he is ſaid to have done on this occaſion: At the time that he was ſaluted Emperor in Brittain, Maxentius was choſen at Rome by the Prætorian Souldiers; he being penſive upon theſe Diſtractions, caſt his Eyes up towards Heaven, where he ſaw a lightſom Pillar in form of a Croſs, wherein he read theſe words in Greek, In this thou ſhalt overcome; and next night a Viſion appeared commanding him to bear that Figure in his Standard, and he ſhould overcome his Enemies: This he performed and was Victorious: So he not only favoured the Chriſtians, but became a Zealous Profeſſor of the Goſpel: Before his time few, (if any) of the Roman Emperors Died a Natural Death (they being 40 in all from Julius Cæſar,) though after they generally did. Rome was beautified by Conſtantine, and Lamps and Wax Candles were firſt uſed in the Church in the Day time; Arius begins to broach his Hereſies, and is condemned by the Council of Alexandria. The French aid the Sarmatians againſt the Romans, and in a Battle kill 46000: A Fountain ran with Oyl in Italy: A terrible Comet ſeen at Rome: A Child of ſix Months Olds Propheſies: Conſtantine the Elder is ſlain: Conſtantius overcomes the Perſians, but his Soldiers being Drunk with Wine, as well as Succeſs, the Perſians came ſuddenly upon them and make a great Slaughter: An Ox is ſaid to have ſpoken: The Chriſtians are much Perſecuted; Julian the Apoſtate being at Conſtantinople to prepare for the Perſian War, is ſlain.

Couranus

Conranus K. of Scotland growing Old, his Judges exercised much Rapine and Cruelty upon the People; who thereupon killed his Chancellor upon the Judgment Seat, and being encouraged by Donnald Governour of Athol, and in great Trust about the King, they resolve to be revenged on him as the Original of all those mischiefs. Whereupon Donnald entring his Chamber in the Night, the King awaked, and having his Sword by him, was endeavouring to draw it out, but Donnald instantly run him throo and killed him,

The Emperor Gratian killeth 35000 Germans: A terrible Sign in the Heavens like a Fiery Pillar: Maximus killeth Gratian, and possesseth Brittain, France, Spain and Africk: Priscillian is Executed by Maximus,

after

after an Appeal to the Council of Bordeux. A new Star in the Heavens like a Sword Forty *Days*, with Armed Men and Caſtles in Greece: Valentinian is ſtrangled at Vienna, The King of France is ſlain in Battle.

XI. From 399, to 761. Were theſe ſtrange appearrances and accidents: Hailſtones fell in Rome of 8 pound weight: The Goths divide into Factions; Gildo their King killeth his Children, is taken and ſtrangled; Heathen Temples and Idols are deſtroyed: The Sybils Books are burnt at Rome. The Earth at Utica in Italy ſeemed to mourn ſeven Days together with horrible lowing: At Rome great Flocks of Graſhoppers were ſeen in the Air; Pelagius a Monk in Brittain broacheth his Opinions; Heraclian is ſlain by his Souldiers: It rained Blood in Savoy: A Comet of wonderful Magnitude: In Sweden a Dragon was ſeen flying in the Air: Apparitions in the Heavens in England; *Burning* Spears wese ſeen at Rome: Ælius the Roman General is ſlain; Cartigern and Horſa are killed in Battle at Alesford in Kent. The Brittains drive the Saxons into the Iſle of Thanet: At Vienna Wolves and other Beaſts wander all the Year through that City, and devour Men: Armies of Men in the Air in Ruſſia, Two Blazing Stars and a Rainbow ſeemed to encompaſs two Suns which were viſible at once; Giles King of France is ſlain: A Perſecution of Learned Men in Africa; Zeno the Emperor gives up himſelf to Riot and Cruelty, putting many to Death: There fell a Fiery Dart from Heaven in Africa, and Dark ſpots were obſerved in the Body of the Sun: Italy is waſted by Clorus with an Hundred Ships and Eight Thouſand Men: Legible Letters are ſeen in the Air at Rome: It Rained Blood in the Valleys of Lucern and Piedmont four Days together: Vaſt Flocks of Ravens were ſeen at Rome: The Sea flowed up four Miles into Thrace, and drowned many People: The Heavens open in France, and Lights ſhine out for two Hours, The Jews and Samaritans perſecute the

the Chriſtians, and burn their Churches at **Cæſarea:** At York the Fountains ran Blood; Likewiſe Blood fell from the Clouds in Lombardy: In Kent a Boy laughed in his Mothers Belly, and at London, Trees ſeemed to be on Fire: There was ſo great a Famine in England, that the People aſſembled in flocks to throw themſelves into the Sea; In the River Tyber was ſeen a Dragon and many Serpents: An infinite company of Graſhoppers are ſeen in Lombardy, and many Locuſts in France: So great a Plague was in Rome, that 800 Men fell Dead in the time of Proceſſion. The Elements ſeem to burn in Poland.

In this Age lived at the ſame time Fredegonde and Brunchild or Brunhalt, both Queens of France, and both Prodigies of Luſt and Cruelty; Fredegonde was firſt Concubine and then Wife to Chilperic King of France, who ſtirred up her Huſband againſt King Sigibert his Brother, and at length hired two Villains to Murder him in his own Pallace. After this ſhe perſwaded Chilperic to Murder Merovee and Cloris his two Sons by a former Queen, whom ſhe cauſed to be ſtrangled. And though Chilperic doted on her Beauty, yet ſhe had Criminal Commerce with Duke Landry a Principal Peer of the Realm, which the King accidentally diſcovered: For one Morning when he was going a hunting he came into his Wives Chamber to Salute her; She was then Combing her Head, with her Hair over his Face: So without ſpeaking to her, he touched her behind with his Cane: She ſuppoſing it to be Landry her Gallant, ſaid, 'In my Judgment 'Landry, a good Knight ſhould always ſtrike before 'and not behind. The King ſurprized at her words goes away, pretending to Hunt, yet deſigning nor to kill a Beaſt, but to free himſelf of Fredegonde and Landry at once. When he was gone, the ſubtile Queen being ſenſible of her Error, reſolved to be beforehand with him, and inſtantly ſends for Landry, tells him her miſtake, & then they both conclude to kill the King

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as he returned from Hunting; ſo as he came from the Chaſe full of Melancholy Thoughtss he who had been guilty of ſo much Innocent Blood, was ſuddenly ſurprized by two hired Ruffians, being only attended with his Page, who ſlew them both without the knowledge of his Courtiers: The Body being found the Queen and Landry make much ſeeming lamentation, the one for her Lord, and the other for his good Maſter; reporting that the Murderers were imployed by Childebert King of Metz, and were fled back to that Country. After this Clotayr her Son of 4 Months old is proclaimed King. But being oppoſed by Childebert the Son of Sigebert, who raiſed a great Army to gain the Soveraignty; Fredegonde by her Policy, Dilligence and Courage Surprizeth him, defeats his Army with the loſs of 20000 of his Men, himſelf being alſo ſlain: But in the midſt of her Triumphs ſhe is ſuddenly taken away, Dying in her Bed, who for her wickedneſs deſerved a more fatal fall.

Brunchild or Brunhalt was Wife to King Sigebert and Mother to Childeberr, who being ſlain, left two Sons behind him Theodebert and Thierry. Their Grandmother Brunchild ſtirs them up to revenge their Fathers Death upon Clotayr the Son of Fredegonde, who had ſucceſs againſt him. Mean time Brunchild gives up her ſelf to all manner of Leudneſs and Debauchery with one Protade a young Courtier, with ſo much openneſs and ſcandal as gave offence to the Court and People alſo. Her Grandſon Theodebert reproved her for this Licenciouſneſs, perſwading her to retire into a Monaſtery, and lead a Religious Life. Brunchild abhorring to be controuled in her Luſtful Courſes, retires in a fury from Metz to Burgundy, where Thierry reſided; and by her curſed contrivances incenſeth him againſt his Brother, affirming him to be a Baſtard, and the Son of a Gardiner. Thierry's ambition ſoon inclined him to raiſe an Army againſt his Brother, being much incited thereto by Protade his Grandmothers Stallion, whom he made General of his

his Army: But the Nobility of Burgundy being displeased, not daring directly to charge Brunchild, fall upon Irotade and kill him. After which both the Brothers disbanded their Forces, and Peace is made. Thierry then Marries with the King of Spains Daughter, but by the Vile Arts of this Wretched Woman, he is made uncapable of enjoying her; whereupon he hates her, and sends her home to her Father; who resenting this disgrace, resolves to revenge it by Confederating with Theodebert and Clotayr King of France. Brunchild fearing the storm perswades Thierry to agree with his Brother upon any Terms, which being done he treacherously gets Theodebert into his power, and barbarously Murders him with his own Hands, by the perswasion of Brunchild. Theodebert left only one Daughter behind him, whom Thierry designing to Marry, thereby to get possession of her Fathers Dominions, Brunchild tells him it is not lawful to Marry his Neice; He replies, she had told him he was not his Brother, and so incouraged him to kill him: At length he being inraged, threatned to kill her: But Brunchild to prevent him, by a Dose of Poyson sent him out of the World, and to hide her guilt, makes a great Funeral for him as if he had Died a Natural Death. She then declared her self Regent of the Kingdom: But the Nobility of Burgundy being sensible of her Villanies, resolve to submit to Clotayr their lawful Prince; Against whom Brunchild desires assistance from some Princes of Germany, sending Varnar Master of the Pallace as Ambassador, whom she suspecting afterward without cause, sent one to Murder him, who discovering his design to Varnar he resolved to cross her purpose; and so instead of procuring aid for her, he joyns with King Clotayr against her and having seized her, Clotayr caused her Process to be made by the Principal Nobility of France; who upon Examination, find her guilty of being concerned in the Death of ten Kings and Princes. For these horrible Crimes she was Condemned to a terri-

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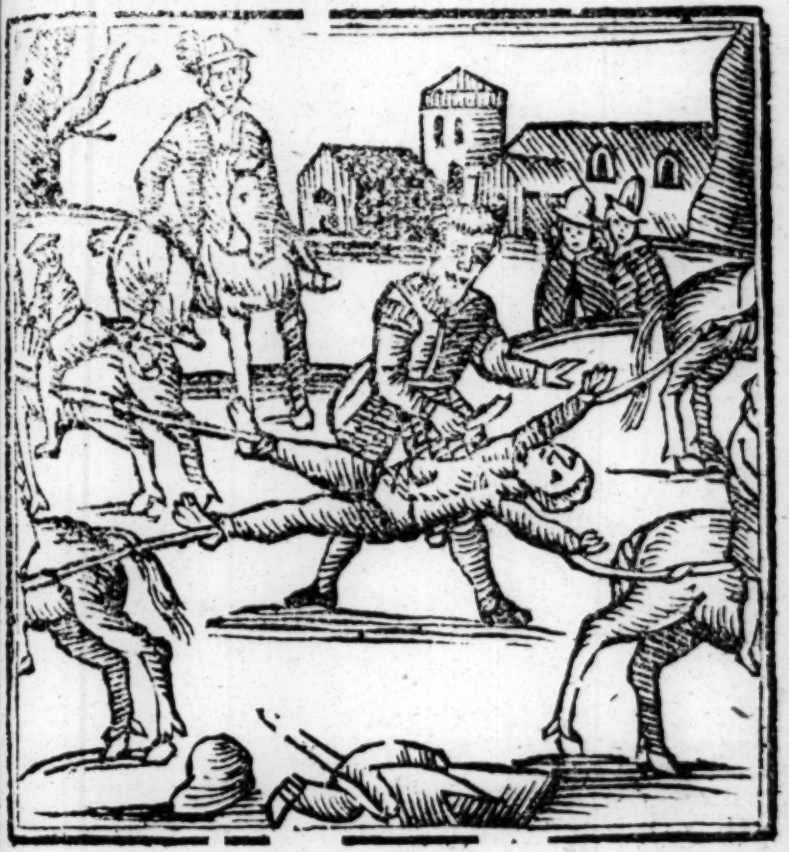

ble and extraordinary Puniſhment: Her Arms and Leggs were tyed to four Wild Horſes who drawing ſeveral ways, her Body was drawn into four Quarters, and ſo ſhe miſerably periſhed. Yet to this Monſter of Luſt and Impiety, Pope Gregory the Great (called Saint Gregory) ſent ſeveral Letters, wherein he magnifies her for the moſt Pious and Vertuous Princeſs of that Age, and a great Saint, becauſe ſhe was very zealous in Building Churches and Mouaſteries, and giving large Revenues to them; which ſhe believed would expiate for her Murders and Adulterys: So far doth Intereſt prevail upon Mankind above all other Conſiderations.

The Pope is impriſoned at Conſtantinople, and afterward baniſhed and ſtarved: An horrible Fire and Rain-

Rainbow, with Rain Thunder and Lightning, which slew both Men and Beasts in Italy: The Saracens Besiege Constantinople 7 years, till 30000 were slain, and their Fleet fired by Carsiniceus who revolted from them: In Campania Wheat rained from Heaven, and also Barly and Pulse in Italy; It rained Blood seven Days through all Britain, and Milk, Cheese and Butter were turned into Blood: A Prodigious Hail: Fire was seen to flame in the Heavens at Rome: The River Tyber ran over the Walls of Rome; and drowned a great part, breaking into Houses, overthrowing Ancient Monuments, flowing into the Granaries of the Church and carrying away many thousand Measures of Wheat; After which there came down the River an innumerable company of Serpents, and one like a great beam; all which swimming down into the Sea were there choaked, and their Carcasses being cast upon the shore, a dreadful Plague followed, whereof died many Thousands; Yea Arrows were visibly shot from Heaven, and whoever was struck with them died immediately, and among others Pelagius Bishop of Rome; and many houses were wholly emptied of their Inhabitants; Crosses fell from Heaven upon mens Garments; Fire raised from Heaven in many parts of France; a Pestilence in Constantinople for three years, so that they wanted men to bury their dead.

XII. From 761. to 1212. these Prodigies and strange Accidents happened, A great Eclipse of the Sun; A Blazing Star in the East. Dominico the great Duke is deposed by the Venetians for his Tyranny, and his eyes put out. The Turks brake forth from the Caspian Sea, and there was such an extraordinary cold Winter, that the Euxine Sea was frozen thirteen foot thick, and men walked on the Ice an hundred Miles into the Sea; Yea all the Countreys from Lycia to Danubius, and Euphrates, were joyned together by the Frost as if they had been all one Continent; And at the end of Winter began a very dry Summer, so that the Fountains of Water were dried up; Some pieces of

of Ice as big as Mountains beat down the Walls of ſeveral Cities; Stars ſeem to fall from Heaven; Earth and Aſhes fell from Heaven at Rome; Meteors in the Air like fiery Serpents fell in England: King Aſwald is murthered by Siga: The Emperor ſlays ſix thouſand Saracens. Alphonſus King of Spain killed ſeventy thouſand Moors, and took Liſbon in Portugal. In 798. the Sun was darkened ſeventeen days together; This year Irene the Empreſs of Conſtantinople governing the Empire with her Son Conſtantius, ſhe depoſed him, put out his eyes, and murthered him. The Sun and Moon were Eclipſed contrary to nature; Armies of Men appear in the Heavens; The Star Mercury is ſeen in the Sun like a black ſpot; Blood rained in Holland; A wonderful Rain rotted all the Corn in the Fields: Sparks of Fire like Stars in the Heaven: A great Comet appeared: The Saracens are overcome by the Emperor, and Lothair their King with his Brethren and one Hundred Thouſand Men are ſlaine. The Danes enter the Thames with two Hundred and Fifty Ships, and take Canterbury and London, and expel the King of England: In Brixia near Italy, it rained Blood for three Days and three Nights; The Stars appeared in the Skie in the Day time; Four Rainbows at once in Scotland; Fiery Torches in the Air; Divers Mock-Suns in Italy and Spain; The Sun appears for certain Days as if it bled; Three Comets were ſeen in Germany; The Emperor Dieth, occaſioned by his loſſes in Hungaria; The Pope is impriſoned and ſtrangled; Gonſalvo poiſoneth Sancho King of Spain,

The Biſhop of Straſburg calls one Hundred Thouſand Hungarians into Batavia; they are all ſlain there, and the Emperors Eyes pluckt out. The Empreſs murders the Emperor Nicephorus: Fire riſes out of the River Rhine, and in many places in Germany: A Fountain of water in Lorrain is turned into Blood: A Comet was ſeen, caſting out Flames on every ſide; the Danes being routed at Oxford flie to the Church, and are there

rhere all burnt; The Emperor Otho is poiſoned with a pair of Gloves: Swarms of Locuſts in France; It rained Milk at Rome; and this year many Died through too much heat; Five Suns at once appeared in England, and a Hairy Comet very Large was viſible: The Pruſſians invade Poland, and ſeveen Thouſand are ſlain, and Twenty Thouſand taken Priſoners.

Cullen King of Scotland was ſo extream Laſcivious that he ſpared neither Widdow, Wife nor Maid; ſpending his whole time in Eating, Drinking and Wantonneſs with Lewd Women; and when tyred with Debaucheries, took pleaſure to behold others act Uncleanneſs in his preſence to ſtir up his impotent Luſt; So that his Fleſh Rotted from his Bones. The Nobi-

Nobility unable to ſuffer thoſe Inſolencies, ſummoned Parliament to depoſe him; but were prevented, he being Murdered by a Nobleman, whoſe Daughter he had Raviſhed.

The Saxons Rebel againſt the Emperor, 26000 are drowned in a Pitfall by the ſtratagem of two Biſhops in Holland, as they came againſt the Earl of Flanders: Three Suns at once in Naples: A fiery Dart ran up and down in the Heavens; In Italy Women appeared in the Air of admirable ſhapes. Four Moons were ſeen at once in France: In England tame Fowl became wild: In Flanders a fiery Dragon was ſeen in the Air, caſting flames out of his mouth; the burning Plague, called Ignis ſacer, or Holy Fire: Horrible Noiſes and Groanings in the Earth about Rome; Pedro K. of Spain taketh Oſca, and killeth 30000 Moors; Three Suns a Sword and Crown are ſeen in the Air in Germany; The Chriſtians being in Paleſtine, ingaged for the recovery of Jeruſalem, Three Suns appeared, one on each ſide the true, but ſmaller both in quantity and light, a great white circle invironing them, and a Rainbow of four Colours, the Bow being toward the Sun, and reaching to the other two Suns, and the Stars of Heaven ſeemed to Rain. Fiery Armies in the Heavens were ſeen in Germany; Whirlwinds happened in France: the light of the Sun appeared ſenſibly to decay; Several Globes of Fire were ſeen in the Heavens; A multitude of ſmall Worms were viſible; It Rained Blood, and there were ſtrange Lightnings at Rome; A great Pillar of Fire appeared in the Heavens in Germany; Two Draggons Fight in the Air in Sweden; There appeared three Suns and three Moons beſides the true one, and alſo a Comet; Catania in Sicily is deſtroyed, and 19000 People are ſwallowed up by an Earthquake in Alba; Two Armies were ſeen in the Heavens in Italy, and in Greece ſurrounded with Fire; Baldwin the fifth King of Jeruſalem was poyſoned by his Mother; The Greeks loſe 70 ſail of Ships by Pyrates; Great ſtones fall from Hea-

Heaven; It Rained Blood in England; Two Fiery Swords are ſeen in the Heavens in Spain; The Sultan of Iconium is ſwallowed up by an Earthquake; Adam Biſhop of Cathneſs was barbarouſly uſed by the Earl Cathneſs, being aſſaulted at his own Houſe, and his Servant with a Monk killed: The Biſhop was drawn into the Kitchen, and when they had ſcourged him with Rods, they ſet the Kitchin on Fire, and burnt him therein. King Alexander II. was at that time going to England, but having notice of this cruel Fact, turned back to Cathneſs, where he brought the Offenders and their Partakers to Tryal; Four Hundred were Executed, and all their Male-Children gelt, that no ſucceſſion ſhould ſpring from ſuch wicked ſeed; and the place where their Genitals were caſt, is to this Day called the Stony Hill: The Earl had his Eſtate forfeited, but did not eſcape Divine Vengeance, being murdered by his own Servants: Who to conceal the Fact ſet the Houſe on Fire, and burnt his Body, whereby he was paid in the ſame meaſure he had uſed to the Biſhop. A. B. Sportſwood Hiſtory of Scotland.

XIII. From 1212. to 1456, The following Prodigies and Accidents happened; Shapes all Bloody were ſeen in the Heavens; A Star with a Croſs and half Moon was viſible in Italy; Not long after the Spaniards kill Two Hundred Thouſand Moors; The Pope giveth away England from King John to Prince Philip of France, who lands there and ſtriveth for it; The Flemiſh with the Engliſh take three hundred Ships from him, and burn an hundred more; The King of Aragon is ſlain; Strange ſights in the Moon, which viſibly appeared with ſix ſquares; This year the King of Bulgaria puts out the Emperors Eyes; A Hill of a vaſt greatneſs removes it ſelf out of its place; A noiſe like Trumpets is heard in the Air in Italy; The Venetians take Padua; Eccelino kills twelve Thouſand Citizens; The Sye was as bright in Poland at Midnight as at Noonday; Four Suns were ſeen in Ruſſia; The Pope

is kill'ed by a fall; The Emperor slays Fourteen Thousand *Bohemians*; A battle or Fight of Dogs in France, at a place called Genelon Castle, wherein every one killed another, being about Three Thousand, no Dog escaping alive but only one.

The Elements seem to burn; A Boy was Born with four Arms and two Bodies: The Sun for six hours appeared like Blood; In Germany two Crosses appeared in the Heavens, and a Fiery Circle about the Sun; Blood Rained in Rome; wonderful Flocks of Crows and Daws were seen in Germany; The Lithuanians burn themselves, their Wives, Children and Goods to avoid taking; About this time happened an Earthquake in Venice, which overturned Steeples and Palaces, and caused many hundred Women to miscarry, and a terrible Plague followed it, which almost depopulated it; so that the *Senate* made a Decree, that as many as would come to dwell at Venice, should be free Citizens: The Emperor Andronicus suffered Death in a Tragical manner: And next year October 11. when the Moon was eleven Days old, there were seen two Moons at Dublin in Ireland, the one according Nature in the West, the other in the East, casting a mean and slender Light: There were several small Beasts Rained in the Eastern parts of the World; A great Plague in England; Armed Men were seen in the Heavens; *And* Fiery Lances in Italy, Grashoppers cover Switzerland like Snow, and eat up all the green things; Five Thousand Houses were burnt at Ghent, and 17 Towns in Flanders drowned; The Christians kill 27000. Turks in Bosnia by a stratagem: In 1378. A general Plague invaded great part of the World: It raged most among young Persons and Children; In the City of Lubeck only in Germany, it swept away 90000 persons: There Died in several places of bare-footed Fryers, One Million, two Hundred Forty *Four* Thousand Four Hundred Thirty Four. The Jews were said to have poysoned the Fountains of Water, for which they were every where

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seized upon and burned; About the same time it Rained Blood, and two Mountains were swallowed up by an Earthquake, Strange Fires and a burning Beam seen in the Air. A. Bishop Courtney appointed a Convocation in London against Wickliff, and those who declared against the Corruptions of the Romish Church; when they were all met at Gray Fryers, there fell out a terrible Earthquake through all England, whereupon divers Bishops being affrighted thought good to leave off further proceeding therein. Fifty Thousand Christians are slain in the Plains of Casovia; King John of Castile Died with a fall from his Horse: the Duke of Hereford being banished, returned into England; and King Richard II. is deposed and Murdered, the Duke succeeding by the Name of King Henry IV. A mighty Comet was seen.

In this Age Tamerlane Emperor of the Tartars enters Asia, calling himself, The Wrath of God and the Destroyer of the Earth. Basazet 2. was then Emperor of the Turks, for his Feirceness sirnamed Lightning, a Prince of a great Spirit, who Reigned happily 10. years; but was then invaded by Tamerlane, and overthrown in a great Battle, wherein 200000 Turks were slain, with Mustapha his Son: Bajazet was taken Prisoner and civilly treated by Tamerlane, who in Discourse asked him what he would have done with him if fortune had put him into his power. Bajazet haughtily, answered, 'That he would have inclosed him in 'an Iron Cage, and carried him about as a Spectacle 'of derision to all Men. Tamerlane moved at this answer, commanded him to be used in the same manner; making him likewise his Footstool when he ascended his Horse. Three years he continued in this wretched condition, and then despairing of regaining his freedom, he beat out his own Brains against the Iron Bars of his Cage.

John Hus was burnt for an Heretick at Constance; in Brittain a Dragoon was seen encountring a Lion in the Air; Armies of Fire fighting: The English fight un-

der King Henry V. at Agincourt; Ziſca routs the Emperors Forces, and burns Cathna, which place for the ſake of the Silver Mines, he called the Purſe of Antichriſt. He commanded that after his Death, his Skin ſhould be put upon a Drum, ſuppoſing that as he had been Victorious over his Enemies while he lived, ſo that might have the ſame effect againſt them after his Deceaſe.

XIV. From 1456, to 1492. theſe Prodigies and Accidents happened; Tempeſtuous Winds in Tuſcany which wrought marvelous effects; for an hour before Day, there aroſe from the Sea toward Ancona a great dark cloud croſſing Italy, and entring the Sea

toward Pisa two Miles in compass; This storm seemed divided into many parts, as if fighting, and of those broken clouds, some were hoisted up toward Heaven, some violently cast down, and others with wonderful speed turned round, but always before these Clouds, came a Wind with Lightnings & Flashings; from these broken Clouds, furious Winds and Flames, there grew so strange a Noise as moved the People with great fear, as if the Earth, the Water and Heavens would have returned to its first Chaos; This storm passed to the Castle of St. Cassiano, which is built upon a Hill, parting the Vales of Pisa and Grieve, 8 Miles from Florence, threw down Turrets, Chimneys and Houses and carried away the roofs of the Churches of St. Martino a Bagnola, St. Maria della pace, whole and unbroken above a Mile; a Carrier was taken up in the High-way, both he and his Mules being Dead: All the great Oaks and Trees which would not bend at the fury of the Tempest, were blown down and carried from the place where the grew. The next Day after this horrible Tempest, when some of the Inhabitants, who fled for fear returned, they were astonished finding the Countrey desolate, the Houses and Temples overthrown, the People lamenting at the sight of their Houses, and under them their Goods, Cattle and Parents slain: By this means God rather threatned than punisht Tuscany; for if so great a Tempest had fallen upon any City, as it fell upon these Oakes and Trees and small Houses one far from another, the destruction would have been very great.

In 1477, A Blazing Star of the colour of the Star Saturn appeared: There ensued a terrible Plague: The Helvetians kill seventeen Thousand French, and Charles Duke of Burgundy: The Turks waste Carinthia, and the Tartars Podolia: A wonderful deep Snow in Germany: In Poland there was seen an Image of Christ Crucified with a Sword in his hand, passing along from West to South for two hours together: Hail Stones fell at Rome which weighed eight

ounces, and in Germany as big as Gooſe-Eggs; The Sun is darkned without an Eclipſe; A Glorious Star is ſeen to run along the Firmament; Armies Fighting in the Air in Switzerland; The Hungarians defeat the Turks, and take Thirty Thouſand Captives from them. The Spaniſh Inquiſition is inſtituted in Caſtile againſt the Moors and Jews: King Charles VIII of France marched into Italy for the Conqueſt of Naples, before which were many ſtrange Prodigies. For there were ſeen in the Night at Poville in Italy three Suns in the Firmament, and many Clouds about them ſent forth dreadful Thunders and Lightnings. In the Territory of Aretzo were ſeen in the Air infinite numbers of Armed Men upon mighty Horſes with a terrible noiſe of Drums and Trumpets? The Images of the Saints ſweat in many parts of Italy; Whilſt the French Army was in the City of Millain on St. Peters Day the Sun being ſet, and the Air clear, there fell from Heaven a Light, and Fire juſt before the Gate of the Caſtle, where at that time ſtood many Barrels of Powder, which were to be ſent to other places; This Flaſh of fire ſeized upon the Powder, by the violence whereof the fair Tower of Marble over the Gate, on the top of which ſtood a ſtately Cock, was thrown down and raſed from the Foundation to the top: The Walls and Chambers of the Caſtle, with other places adjoyning had the ſame fate; Yea the Body of the Caſtle, and the whole City of Millain trembled and ſhook with the Blow, which carried into the Air many huge ſtones, which in their fall hurt and ſlew divers; many who eſcaped the fall of the ſtones, were overwhelmed by the ruins of the Wall, under which they were ſmothered to Death; with theſe ruins the Caſtle Green was overſpread and covered: It was mighty ſurprizing to ſee ſtones of ſuch a mighty bigneſs thrown with the fury of the Fire above five hrudred paces from the place, This happened at that very hour wherein people of all ſorts were walking for their Recreation upon the Caſtle

Green, whereby there were ſlain above 500 perſons Guichardines Hiſt.

XV. From 1492. to 1554 were theſe wonderful Appearances and Accidents: In Rome the Sky was ſeen to be on fire for many nights together; a fiery Dragon of a monſtrous ſhape is ſeen in Savoy: Bajazet 3 the Great Turk is poiſoned. In 1512. James 4. K. of Scotland is ſlain at Floddenfield: The King of Poland kills forty thouſand Ruſſians: Three Suns with a Rainbow were ſeen at Vienna in Germany: A great burning Torch was viſible in the Heavens, which continued a month: A Circle and Croſs appears with the Moon, and a burning Pillar is ſeen in Germany. In 1530. a Blazing Star of wonderful greatneſs was viſible thro' all Europe. Four hundred and four Pariſhes were drowned by an Inundation of the Sea in Holland, with all their People and Cattel. The great Cardinal Woolſey dies; the Engliſh Clergy are fined to the King an hundred thouſand pound for divers Miſdemeanours. In 1538. The Sea upon the Coaſt of Naples was dry for eight miles together, out of which Fire and Aſhes broke forth ſo abundantly, that many places were deſtroyed. This year Alexander Medices who was made by the Pope Duke of Florence, was married to Margaret Daughter of the Emp. Charles 5. the Nuptials were celebrated with great Pomp, and Military Revels, at which time time a great part of the Body of the Sun was darkened whilſt they were at the Feaſt, which much aſtoniſhed the Gueſts; and the next year after, this Alexander was murdered by his Kinſman Lorenzo Medicis, who was privy to all his Debaucheries. A Bloody Star and Croſs; Armed Men, Swords and Funerals were viſible in the Heavens in Germany: A great fire in Conſtantinople, which burnt the Goal, and conſumed ſeven hundred Priſoners: Katharine Queen of England is beheaded by King Henry 8. In 1545. a Comet appeared in the Weſt like blood; a War in Germany breaks out; a bloody Maſſacre; a great chaſm or opening in the

Heavens

Heavens; and Fire fell to the Earth, and flew up into the Air again; it rained Corn from Heaven in Carinthia; the Sun seemed to cleave asunder. After this followed the Sweating Sickness in England: The Turkish Pirates carry six thousand Christians into Captivity, out of the Isle of Gaul near Malta: A multitude of Men and Cattle were drowned by a Tempest, the waters pouring down with such stupendious violence, that the Walls of many Cities, with divers Vineyards and fair Houses were destroyed.

XII. From 1554. to 1620. were the following wonderful Prodigies and Accidents. In 1554. near the City of Harmsted in Transylvania, there were observed in fair and legible Characters to be read in the Heavens the following Letters, I. N. R. I. M. D. L. V. I. I. A. R. E. I. N. E. N. D. E. D. I. S. E. S. R. E. I. C. H. S. Nay my Author further affirmeth, that at Friburg in Germany the same year, on a fair Day, our Lord Jesus Christ was beheld sitting upon a Rainbow, as if upon his Tribunal, to denounce the Universal Judgment.

In 1558. Charles the 5th Emperor of Germany, King of Spain and Lord of the Netherlands fell Sick; who after Twenty Three Pitcht Battles, Six Military Triumphs, Four Kingdoms won, and Eight Principalities added to his Dominions, over which he reigned Fourteen Years: Yet he at laſt reſigned them all to his Son King Phillip 2. and retired to his Devotions in a ſolitary Monaſtery, having his own Funeral celebrated before his Eyes; and leaving this Teſtimony of the Chriſtian Religion, as a witneſs againſt Atheiſtical perſons: That the ſincere Profeſſion and Practice thereof had in it thoſe ſweets and

and joys that Courts were utter ſtrangers to. At the beginning of his Illneſs there was ſeen a Blazing Star in Spain, at firſt ſomewhat dim; But as his Diſeaſe increaſed, ſo the Comet grew in bigneſs; at laſt ſhooting its fiery ſtreams directly upon the Monaſtery where he lay ſick, in the very moment the Emperor Died, it wholly diſappeared and vaniſhed.

The ſame year another Comet of a pale envious colour appeared, denoting a more than ordinary mortality of great Potentates; Chriſtian the 2 King of Denmark Dies after 26 years impriſonment; Henry 2. King of France is ſlain by running at Tilt; The Dukes of Venice and Ferrara, with fifteen Cardinals, beſides many other Princes Die. In 1562. in Conſtantinople claſhing of Weapons in the Elements, and Armed Men: Nine Thouſand Men were ſlain at Dreux in Normandy, with the King of Navar; The ſame year December 19. Mr. John Calvin lying in his Bed ſick of the Gout, it being Sunday, and the North Wind having blown ſtrongly for two Days together, ſome Friends coming to viſit him, he ſaid unto them; Tru-'ly I know not what is the matter, but I thought that the 'laſt night I heard warlike Drums very loud, and I 'could not perſwade my ſelf but it was ſo; let us go to 'Prayers, for ſurely ſome great buſineſs is at hand. And that very Day was a great Battle between the Papiſts and Proteſtants near Paris in France, news whereof came to Geneva a few Days after. Clarks Examples.

The Heavens ſeem on Fire in Hungary: In England when the true Moon was under the Earth, there appeared a Moon, and a Croſs with a refulgent Star on the top: The King of Sweden is depoſed and impriſoned; The Prince of Conde is ſhot to Death with a Piſtol; the Duke of Alva came into the Low Countries and the future Calamities of his Government ſeemed preſaged by a Boy born at Leige, with two heads, four Legs and as many hands; a fire happened in the City of Mechlin by a ſpark falling amongſt Gunpow-

der, which took hold of threescore Barrels, and caused such an horrid Thunder, that most of the Cities of Flanders trembled. When the then Prince of Orange brought an Army against the Duke in the behalf of the Protestants, there were seen in divers places on a clear night two Armies in Battalia, brandishing their Pikes, as if ready for a Charge; A Comet appears near the Planet Jupiter; Then followed a Famine in Austria, Sweden, Bohemia, Bavaria, Russia, Lithuania. Joachimus 2. Elector of *Brandenburg* Dies; Charles 9. King of France, Author of the Bloody Massacre at Paris Died of extraordinary bleeding which issued from divers parts of his Body, cursing and swearing in a dreadful manner: Sebastian K. of Portugal dyeth of two wounds in his expedition to Africa: A fiery Dragon and great Troops of Ravens flew through the Air in Germany; Armies are seen in the Heavens at Antwerp; and two armed Men in Groenland: It rained Locusts in Thracia, and Ducks and Geese in Croatia; the Locusts devoured the Countrey, but the Ducks and Geese fed many; Cluverius.

Four Crosses appeared in the Air at once in Spain, The Persians invade Babylon, and kill twenty thousand Turks; Henry 4. King of France is murdered; Nine Hundred Thousand Moors are banished out of Spain. In 1616. before Frederick Pr. Elector Palatine was chosen K. of Bohemia, there appeared over the City of Prague a Crown which gave a great light and about it Armies of Men fighting, as if it were who should have it; divers Mock Suns were seen in the West of England; An Inundation happened in Holland. The shape of an Elephant appeared in the *Air* in Germany; A Lion was heard (as my Author saith) to roar in the *Air*; The Venetians at this time make War with Ferdinand of Austria: The Hollanders beat the Spaniards in the South Sea; The Tartars invade *Podolia*, burning four Cities and four hundred Villages, carrying with them much booty.

In

In sixteen hundred & eighteen a mighty Blazing Comet appeared in the Heavens, it was first seen Nov. 18. and continued till Decem. 11. it passed over London, and so more Northwards even as far as the Orcades in Scotland; What miserable effects of War, Ruin and Devastation followed thereupon over all Europe (especially in Germany, of which I shall give an account hereafter) was obvious to all Men. There was seen in the Night over Constantinople, a Comet like a crooked Sword of a vast bigness, at first somewhat whitish, but the higher it rose the redder it was, even like Blood; Inundations of Rivers, and the Ocean; Earthquakes, Monstrous Births, Waters turned into Blood, impetuous Winds and Tempests, which overthrew several Towers, and tore up Trees by the Roots; Pleurs a Town in Rhetia near Switzerland was overwhelmed by a great Hill falling upon the City which destroyed 1500 Persons. This year the Emperor Mathhias, his Empress, and Ann Q. of England Die.

XVII. Mr. Knowls in his Turkish History relates; That in 1620, there was a strange Apparition or Vision seen by the Turks at Medina, where their Prophet Mahomet lies buried, which continued three weeks, and terrified the whole Countrey: For Septem. 20, was a great Tempest about midnight, attended with dreadful Thunder, but when the Clouds were dispersed, and the Sky clear, the People might read in Arabick Characters these words in the Firmament, O why will ye believe in lies; and between two and three in the Morning appeared a Woman in white incompassed with the Sun, of a chearful Countenance, and a Book in her hand; over against her were Armies of Turks, Persians, Arabians and other Mahometans, in Battle array ready fight with her; but she keeping her Station, only opened the book, at the sight whereof the Armies fled, and presently all the Lamps about Mahomets Tomb were put out; For when the Vision vanished, which was commonly

an hour before Sun-rising, a murmuring wind wa heard, unto which they imputed the extinguishing o the Lamps. The Ancient Pilgrims of Mahomets ra (who after they visit this place never cut their Hai were much amazed to conceive the meaning of this Vi sion, only one of the Dervices or Priests (which is strict Religious Order among the Turks, like the Ca puchins amongst the Papists, and live in Contemplati on) stepped up boldly, and made the following Speec to the Company.

'That the World never had but Three true Religi 'ons, every one of which had a Prophet; First Go 'chose the Jews, and did wonders for them in Egyp 'and brought them forth by their Prophet Moses, wh 'prescribed them a Law, wherein he would hav 'maintained them, if they had not been Obstinate an 'Rebellious, and fallen to Idolatry, whereupon h 'gave them over, and scattered them upon th 'face of the Earth; Then presently after God raise 'a new Prophet, who taught the Christian Religion 'This good Man the Jews condemned, and Crucifie 'for a Seducer of the People, being not moved wit 'the Piety of his Life, his great Miracles, not hi 'Doctrine: yet after his Death, the preaching of 'few Fishermen did so move the Hearts of Men, tha 'the Great Monarchs of the World bowed to his ver 'Title, and yielded to the commands of his Ministers 'But it seems they in process of time grew as corrup 'as the Jews, their Church being disjoynted with the 'Title of Eastern, and Western, committing Idol 'try again by setting up Images, with many other idl 'Ceremonies, besides the corruption of their Lives 'so that God was weary of them too, and not only sen 'divisions among them, but forsook them, and di 'possest them of their chiefest City, Jerusalem and Con 'stantinople: Yet God is still the Governour of the 'World, and himself hath raised up another Prophe 'and People, even out Great Mahomet, giving him to 'our Nation, so as no doubt we shall be happy for

'eve

ever, if we can ſerve this God aright, and take warning by the fall of others; But alas! I tremble to ſpeak it, we have erred in every point, and wilfully broke our firſt Inſtitutions; ſo that God hath manifeſted his wrath by evident Signs and Tokens, keeping our Prophet from us who prefixed a time to return with all happineſs to his People; ſo as there are now Forty years paſt by our Account; wherefore this ſtrange and fearful Viſion is a prediction of ſome great Troubles and Alterations: For either the opening of the Book in the Womans hand doth foretell our falling off from the firſt intent of our Laws, whereat theſe Armed Men depart, as confounded with the guilt of their Conſciences; Or elſe it ſignifies ſome other Book wherein we have not yet read, and againſt which no power ſhall prevail: So that I fear our Religion will be proved corrupt, and our Prophet an Impoſtor, and then this Chriſt whom they talk of, ſhall ſhine like the Sun, and ſet up his Name everlaſtingly. Hitherto the Company was ſilent, but hearing him ſpeak ſo boldly, they were much incenſed, charging him with Blaſphemy, which their Law makes a Capital Crime; ſo they Condemned him, and having obtained the Beglerbegs Warrant, put him to Death: This Relation was confirmed by Iſuf Chaous a converted Turk, who came to London in 1656. which Viſion, he ſaid, did much affect him, but he added that the Grand Seignior commanded none ſhould ſpeak of it upon pain of Death. In 1625, June 29. began a terrible Tempeſt in Conſtantinople, with ſuch violent Thunder and Lightning, that all the City appeared on Fire; and ſuch a ſtorm of Hail that it brake the Tiles and Glaſſes, ſo that ſtones were taken up weighing an hundred and fifty Drams, and others 7 or 8 Ounces a piece, wherewith many were very much wounded; and July 3 another Tempeſt of Thunder and Lightning, burnt a Woman and a Child and ſlew much Cattle. Turkiſh Hiſt.

XVIII.

XVIII. And now I shall relate the Desolations and Miseries of Germany, with the wonderful signs foregoing, as I find them recorded in Credible Authors. The dreadful Blazing Comet which appeared in 1618, seemed a fore-runner thereof; It was seen often in a clear Skye in the East: In Bohemia and Austria it appeared at first red, and at other places of a pale red colour for twenty seven Days, and in some places longer; And it seemed here effected what is usually said, That Comets portend much mischief, according to the Poet Claudian.

They shew fierce Wars, Fire, Sword and sudden broyls,
And by Domestick Plots, surprizing Toils.
Uncivil Civil Jars, and homebred Flames.
They signifie;

And Lucan the Heathen Poet thus expresses the Prodigies before the Civil Wars of Rome.

———*The threatning Gods,*
Fill Heaven and Earth, and Sea with Prodigies,
Unheard of Stars by Night adorn the Skies,
Heaven seems to Flame, and through the Welkin Fire.
Obliquely flyes; State changing Comets dire
Display to us their Blood-protending hair,
Deceitful Lightnings flash in cleerest Air:
Strange formed Meteors the thick Air had bred
Like Javlins long; like Lamps more broadly spread;
Lightning without one Clap of Thunder brings
From the cold North his winged Fire, and flings
Them 'gainst our Capitol; Small Stars that use
Only by night their Lustre to diffuse,
Now shine in midst of Day, &c.

Such Civil Wars it seems were seldom without strange Prodigies; In Decemb. 1619. the water which runs through Sixto a City in Hungaria, (where a mighty Battle was fought between the Turks and Christians in 1588.) was turned into Blood, and the Ice therein was Blood-red: Two years after Bethlem Gabor routed

ed the Army of the Imperialists in or near that place, killing above Two Thousand in the Field. At Groningen in Brunswick appeared another great Blazing Star, and two Armies one in the East and another in the North fighting in the Heavens, till the Northern Army seemed to be defeated: Not long after a dreadful Battle was fought within a few Leagues of this place betwixt the King of Denmark, and the Imperial General Tilly, in which the King lost the Field, four Thousand of his Army being slain and taken Prisoners; And not far off Five Hundred Men were slain; and in the City of Munden in the same Dukedom, Two Thousand Five Hundred Citizens and Souldiers were slain by the Imperialists: At Vienna in Austria the Water in the Ditch appeared like Blood 8 Days; likewise three Rainbows were visible at once; And that very year in the same place and City a bloody Fight happened between the Bohemians, and the Imperial General Bucquoy, wherein four thousand five hundred Imperialists were slain, and a thousand Bohemians, and many wounded. In 1620, it rained Blood in Poland, so that the drops ran from the Houses. Soon after the Tartars with 40000 Men invade Poland, exercising incredible Cruelty, and killing Three Thousand Polanders. The Turks with Ninety Thousand Men fell into Walstady, where they had a bloody encounter with Twelve Thousand Poles, led by the great Chancellor, who himself with his whole Army were slain, few or none escaping. In March 1621. two Armies were seen in the Air at Noon day in Austria, fiercely fighting with great Thundering like Cannon, and the next year at Lintz, just over that City two Swords were observed standing against each other, and two stout Armies fighting a pitcht Battle: The City of Lintz was after besieged by the Boors of Austria, but were beaten off with the loss of 600 Men; yet being many Thousands they defeated some Imperial Forces under the Duke of Holstein; which was revenged by Count Papenheim, who with six Thousand Horse

and

and Foot, killing three Thousand Boors on the place, and taking many Prisoners, who were Executed at Lintz; In 1622. Three Suns and three Rainbows were seen at Prague and Heidelburg in Germany; After this a sharp conflict happened near Prague between the Imperialists and the Saxons, where Nine Hundred Croats were cut in pieces by the Saxons; The City of Heidelburg was besieged and taken by the Imperialists, with great slaughter of the Inhabitants; and Weckermund 3 Miles off, being furiously assaulted by the Imperialists, the Garrison making resistance, all the Inhabitants were put to the Sword. Some years after the City of Prague was besieged by the Saxons and Swedes, who for 3 Days briskly fired upon the Town with their Cannon, and were answered in the same manner with great loss on both sides, Nine Thousand Saxons and Swedes being slain, and of the Imperial Garrison within, consisting of 1400 Men, 600 of them were slain. The same year 1622. in the Countrey of Darmstadt, Trees were found whose Leaves dropt Blood; and that year were many Bloody Encounters between the Imperialists and the Duke of Brunswick in that Country, but especially one between him and Count Tilly, whose Army of 22000 Foot, and 140 Troops of Horse, fought six hours till the Imperialists overpowering them with Number, dispersed them, who flying to the Bridge, so thronged and wedged in one another, that many were thrust into the River of Main. July 16, 1622. in the Dukedom of Wittenburg it rained Blood; And in these parts at the bloody Battle of Norlingen, many thousands were slain on both sides, Commanders, and others.

XIX. In 1622. in the County of Podibrat in Bohemia, a well of Water was turned into Blood; At Turfin in a Citizens House, the Table, the Walls of the Parlour and the Chairs all sweat Blood, so that it ran along the Room; several bloody Encounters happened the next years in those places, 4000 Bohemians and 300 Imperialists being there slain; five Troops of the Duke

Duke of Saxony's Horſe were killed by the Imperialiſts few eſcaping; and the Duke of Frizland Generaliſſimo of the Imperialiſts, with four other chief Commanders were killed at Egra, This year near the Rhine, ſeveral bloody ſigns were ſeen, and two thouſand Imperialiſts were there ſlain by Count Mansfield, the ways by the Rhine being ſtrowed with their Dead Bodies, and the next year in another battle with Count Tilly, Five Thouſand were ſlain upon the place. About Mayenfield and Melantz, the hands of the Labourers in the Fields were ſeen to be bloody, and ſoon after the Spaniards exerciſed great cruelty on the Inhabitants, miſerably maſſacring them without reſpect to Age, Sex or Quality, and among other Cruelties it is remarkable, that the Spaniſh and Imperial Army coming from the Rhine paſſed by the City of Gall, where the Papiſts to ſecure themſelves from being plundred, marked their Houſes with the Sign of the Croſs, but they were the firſt who felt the effects of their Inſolency, being pillaged and Murdered without diſtinction; Men and Women in Religious Orders being forced out of their Monaſteries, were thrown down from the top of an high Rock, and daſht to pieces.

Xx. In December 1624. in Bohemia the Sun for 10 or 12 hours was changed into divers colours, at length fiery beams proceeded from it, and ſeemed to oppoſe the Sun till all vaniſhed like Smoak, and at laſt deſcended with a noiſe like Rockets, Two days before two Aemies were ſeen in the Air fighting: The following year many bloody Skirmiſhes happened, particularly at Frankfort, which the King of Sweden took by ſtorm, and 2000 Imperialiſts were killed on the place, and as many were Drowned, found Dead in Cellars, Chambers and other places: Not far off 300 Swediſh Souldiers were ſlain by the Croats, and 300 Imperialiſts killed by the King of Sweden with the loſs of 600. In May, 1624, at Gierſlet in Anhalt, at 8 a Clock at Night, an Ancient Man came out of

of the Clouds in a Red Hungarian Habit, after him ſome grave Men in the like Habits; then a Chariot with two Horſes of divers colours, and another Chariot with four Armed Horſes: Soon after an infinite number of People like a Swarm of Bees iſſued out in Hungarian Habits with Hats and great Feathers; After them followed a Man on Horſeback in a great long Robe, putting the People before him; Next appeared a Comet like an Eagle with his Head hanging down; A quarter of an hour after came forth another Army of many Horſe, Foot and Chariots, having Hoods with broad Brims and Feathers; In the midſt of the Army appeared a Man drawing a long red Croſs, with hands held up: Theſe Forces the firſt Army preſently routed, all the reſt marching to Aſherleben; at laſt all vaniſhed away in ſeveral Red Clouds. Not long after 3000 of Mansfields Men, and a 1000 of the Imperialiſts were ſlain at this place; The Day before it rained Blood at Weinſham in Bohemia, and two Armies appeared in the Sky Skirmiſhing; It rained Blood at Friburg in Silesia, and two Armies appeared fighting a long time together; Soon after Col. Pechman with 7000 Horſe and Dragoons purſuing the Daniſh and Weinmariſh Troops, there began a hot Skirmiſh, where moſt of the Daniſh Forces were killed, and ten Companies taken Priſoners, Pechman himſelf with divers other Officers being ſlain. The ſame year at Ratisbone, it being calm, and only a ſmall Rain, two dark Clouds met together, and inſtantly a Wind mingled with Fire proceeding thence, raiſed a mighty Tempeſt, which Tore up Trees by the roots, and overturned 200 Houſes in the Town and Suburbs, neither was a Chimney left ſtanding; the Windows of the Church of the Emerans was ſhattered, one of the Steeples laid flat on the Ground, the other broke off in the middle; two principal Steeples and a Cloyſter were likewiſe blown down, and all in about a quarter of an hour; the Hurricane did not ſpread beyond the City, only renting up ſome few Trees, and killed

4 Men

Men; ſome years after this City of Ratisbon was beſieged by the Imperial and Bavarian Army of 30000 Foot and 15000 Horſe, being battered Night and Day with an hundred Cannon, but were valiantly repulſed by the Swediſh Garriſon, with the ſlaughter of 4000 Imperialiſts in the laſt aſſault; who confeſs they loſt 8000 Men upon the place, and 6000 ran away: They made 15000 Cannon ſhot upon the Town, and caſt 2000 Granadoes into it, and endured 465 Sallies from within the City, and at laſt ſurrendred it to the Imperialiſts upon Honourable Terms.

XXI. In 1625, near Troppaw in Sileſia a multitude of Crows or Jackdaws appeared in the Air, who fought a ſet Battle, and Skirmiſhed ſo eagerly that abundance were ſlain, and the Boors gathered ſacks full of Dead ones. The year after the Weinmariſh Forces kill Four Thouſand Imperialiſts near this Town, and in another Battle the Saxons kill 5000 more of the Imperialiſts. In February, in divers places of Sileſia were exceeding great Tempeſts, accompanied with Thunder and Lightning; At Breſtau the Spires of two Churches, the Foundations of the Statehouſe, and many other curious Buildings were overturned; great Trees, and a new ſtrong Bridge was torn up: A Niſſa the chief Church was ſtruck with Thunder, and the Steeple battered to the ground work: At Bre, ſlaw the Moon appeared bigger than ordinary, and four great Cannon were viſible in the Air, which ſeemed to be ſhot off with inceſſant Volleys againſt each other; Soon after the Swedes and Saxons beat the Imperialiſts near this City, 1200 being ſlain: In May 1627. A circle appeared about the Sun at Hamborough, and in the edge five other Suns, with a Rainbow between them; Afterwards two other Suns with a Rainbow between them were ſeen, one toward the Weſt, the other South; at laſt all vaniſhed in a burning ſmoak. Soon after the Imperialiſts cut in pieces 300 Danes, and took 3000 Horſe who ſtuck in the Moriſh places Priſoners; between Hamborough and

Stoad

Stoad, A Swediſh Regiment of Leſleys, and fo Companies of Monroes were all killed by Papenhei 19 Colours, and ſome Officers being taken Priſoner a great Beam was viſible in the Air in France.

In 1628. at Sunderburg in Pomerania, in the Hea vens an Army appeared from the North, in the Van wer Muskets and Pioneers followed by Cannon, the Reer wa brought up by Horſemen; another Army came forth on the other ſide, where began a hot fiery skirmiſh be tween them, but the Victory inclined to the Northe Army; at laſt a Beam with fiery Rays hovered ove the Head of the Northen Conqueror, which continue many hours. A great Aſtronomer of the Engliſh Nation gave his Judgment upon the great Conjunctio of Saturn and Jupiter, July 18. 1603. 'That the Ef- 'fects thereof would be felt in the North, and North- 'East parts of Europe, and that it would produce 'Wars, Famines, Plagues, &c. In Italy, France, Bohemia, Silesia, and Germany; Perticularly Pruſſia Brandenburgh, Stiria, Haſſia and Saxony; To the Cities of Rome, Prague, Magdenburg, Coblentz, Ulme, Brunſwick, & Ausburgh: He ſpeaks of a King of a true Religion, who ſhould do all this, and that much happineſs ſhould ſucceed. This Obſervation was veri- fied in 1630, by Guſtavus Adolphus King of Sweden who having conquered many Towns from the King of Poland in Pruſſia and Livonia, came with an Army of 12000 Men out of a Northern Corner of the World and landed in Pomerania, near Sunderburgh, where the aforeſaid Prodigy was ſeen, from whence he firſt beat out the Imperial Army, and never returned with- out the Olive Branch of Victory, ſo that it will be judged rather Romance than true Hiſtory in Ages to come to relate his German Conqueſts. For how can it be eaſily believed, that two thirds of Germany ſhould in two years ſpace be wreſted from an Empe- ror, formidable for his greatneſs, and the power of his Confederates, vaſt in extent, terrible for his Armies and Commanders, ſucceſsful in all his Enterprizes, and

and which knew no bounds but the Alpes and the Ocean; And yet that this Empire with its Forces and Garrisons, which held so many Princes at a Bay, was at last constrained to take the Swedish Yoak, put upon it with only 12000 Men, and performed in two years and half: This is truly admirable, and if he had gone on another year what might he not have performed.

In 1628. at Bisheim near Strasburg a poor Woman was delivered of a strange Monster, which was two Females, whose Bodies were joyned together, their hands, feet and heads being perfect and whole, but had only one Heart, and one Lungs; This Prodigy might presage the great mischiefs, depredations and impositions which usually accompany Wars, and fell severely upon Strasburg; At Brig in Silesia the same year, a Thunderbolt fell upon one of the Churches of that Town, broke down the door, and slew a poor Woman in the Porch as she was praying, wounding many other Women and Children; after this it went to another Church in the Suburbs, where the Minister was reading, doing him no harm, only singing the hair of his head, neither were the people hurt, who fell down flat on their faces: The same year a terrible Thunder fell upon the Church at Sagan, in Silesia, from whence it burst out of a Window, attended with Wind, Rain and Hail; it tore up the Trees by the roots, blasted the Herbs and Fruit-Trees, and harrassed the Countrey for a League about; After which there appeared over the Church fiery Beams like a Sword and a Rod, the Bells in the Steeple began to ring without help; and 3 miles off, the Heavens for an hour seemed open and fiery; after this a terrible Fight happened between Sagan and Saternaw, where the Swedes and Saxons killed 4000 Imperialists.

XXIII. In 1630. At Geismar in Hassia, two Souldiers lying in that Town, one complained to the other who was in bed with him that he was very cold, the other answered, he could not believe it, in regard that his

his own body was very hot and wet, intreating him to touch and feel his side; but finding his hands were wet and as it were glued and congealed together, he suspected something extraordinary, and looking on his hands by the Light of the Moon he judged them to be bloody, whereat being terrified, he called for a Candle, and found his fellow Souldier very weak, and his left side, and the sheets of the bed to be bloody, and endeavouring to wash off the blood from his side, presently more blood issued out; but after an hour it ceased of it self: About three handfuls of Blood were taken out of the Sheets. This Relation they presented in the Morning to their Commander, who inquired of him how he had felt himself that Night; the Souldier answered, 'That he had been extream 'ill for some time, but was afterward restored to his 'former health. The two next years after this Prodigy, this goodly Countrey of Hassia was miserably harassed by several Armies, and the Inhabitants inhumanely treated by the Emperors Army; and if the Prince or his poor Subjects did petition for Justice or Redress, they were only scorned and rejected, and were forced to endure Quarterings, Taxations, Burnings, Robberies and Sacking of their Towns, Villages, yea the slaughter of innumerable innocents of all sorts without any pity or Compassion from their Enemies; The same year 1630. the Noremberg Carrier, and several Passengers in their Journey towards Hamborough, passing by the Town of Coburg at night, observed a prodigious Fire going in and out of the Town, and heard a mighty noise like Cannons; Two years after General Wallestein assaulted this Town, but with the loss of many of the Imperialists, he was forced after Twenty Months to break up his Siege and depart.

XXIV. In 1631. At Hall in Lower Saxony, the Water was turned into Blood, and in this Month this Town was taken by Tilly, and retaken by their Natural Lord, and again repossessed by Tillies Forces; and he himself after the Battle of Leipsick made his escape thither

ither that Night, and had his wounds dreſſed by
e Town Barber; Whilſt Tillies Army lay in the
own, one of his Chief Officers ſaw Blood dropping
om the Houſe wherein he lay, whereupon he ſaid,
What, Muſt we bleed? Will the King of Sweden
eat us? That's impoſſible: But it happened other-
iſe, for Hall was not 7 Dutch Miles from the place
Battle, wherein the Imperial Army was routed, and
the King had but had 3 hours more of Daylight,
rdly a Thouſand of the Enemy had eſcaped; there
eing 15000 Imperialiſts ſlain upon the place; and in
e purſuit. Tilly could not refrain from Tears to ſee ſuch
oful deſtruction among his brave old Souldiers, his
rmy conſiſting of 44000 ſtout Men, being termed in-
incible. Next Day the King beſieged Hall, which
as yielded to him, and ſoon after the Caſtle: But a
hile after, Papenheim and the Imperialiſts again
ook this City, exerciſing all manner of Barbar-
m upon the Inhabitants. At Magdeburg, a City
Captains Wife Dying in Child-bed deſired to be ript
pen, which being done, they found a Boy as big as
ne of 3 years old, who had a Head piece and an Iron
reaſt-plate on his Body, great Boots of the Freneh
aſhion, and a Bag by his ſide with two things like
uſket-bullets: This Prodigy no doubt portended
he deplorable Deſtruction of that City, which hap-
ened May 10. 1631, when a General Aſſault was
ade by the Imperialiſts. The Walls were mounted
n an inſtant, the Town entred and the Souldiers fell to
illing. At the ſame inſtant a Fire broke out, and it
eing a Windy Day, on a ſudden all became one
lame, the whole Town being in twelve hours turned
nto Cinders, except ſome few Fiſher-houſes. Six
oodly Churches were burnt, the Cathedral by the
iligence of the Monks being preſerved; There were
wenty Thouſand People Killed, Burnt and Smo-
hered, beſides ſix Thouſand Drowned in the River
lb. Two Days after Tilly came into the Town, and
inding ſome Hundreds of Women and Children in the

great

great Church, he gives them their Lives, and some Bread to maintain them.

XXV. June 18 1631. at Aſherleben in Saxony toward Evening two Armies were obſerved in the Heavens, one came out of the North, and the other South; after a long fight the Northern Army obtained the Victory: This Prodigy was ſeen two days in a clear Sky an hour. After the Battle a Perſon in a long Garment appeared two ſeveral times, ſhooting with a Bow at the Leader of the Southern Army: The next month between this Town and Tangermond, the K. of Sweden routed twenty Companies of Imperialiſts, took fourteen Enſigns, and 1500 were ſlain; Theſe ſlaughters Count Tilly reſolving to revenge, ſets forward toward

e King with 2600 men, and fell upon him in his
enches, but were beaten off with a miſerable butche-
, ſo that it was judged Tilly loſt in theſe Encounters
oo men. In 1631. upon the fatal ſeventh of Sep-
mber, in the bloody Battle of Leipſwick, General
illy was wounded twice or thrice with Piſtol ſhot,
d his whole Army routed; Upon the place of Battle
hich the Enemy had left for the King of Sweden,
ere ſat a flock of Birds, which ſpringing up at the
ings coming took their flight directly over Tillies
my, and fetching a Circle, they turned again toward
e Kings Army, as it were to fetch him Victory; But
e King had a better preſage on his ſide than a Flock
Birds. God with us was his Watch-word, which
ith his Valour & his Sword, obtained him the Victory.
In 1632. Tilly received another ſhot of a Muſket
ove his Knee at a ſkirmiſh between the K. of Sweden
d himſelf, whereof he died, after having 4 ſplinters
t out of his Thigh: A few years before that bloody
ttle at Lutzen, the water of the Ditch in that Town
as turned to blood, which Prodigy ſeemed accom-
iſhed this year, wherein the Swedes after nine hours
ght abſolutely overthrew the Imperial Army. The
orning wherein this great Battle was fought was very
iſty, the King of Sweden had a Divine to pray with
m, and other Miniſters at the head of every Regiment
out ten a Clock the Fog cleared up, and the King
ing firſt to his own Subjects, ſpake to this purpoſe,
My dear Brethren, carry your ſelves bravely this day,
ight valiantly in Gods Name for your Religion, and
your King, which if you do, Gods Bleſſing, and the
Peoples praiſes ſhall be your Reward, and you ſhall
or ever retain an honourable memorial, nor will I
orget to reward you nobly; But if you play the
Cowards, I here take God to witneſs, not a bone of
ou ſhall ever return again to Sweden. To the Ger-
ans, who joyned with him, he thus expreſſed him-
lf, 'My Brethren, Officers, and Fellow-Souldiers, I
oſt earneſtly intreat and beſeech you to make full
Tr yal

'Tryal of your Valour this one day; fight manfull
'against your Enemies this day both with me, and fo
'me; be not faint-hearted in the Battle, nor upon a
'account discouraged; set me before your eyes, eve
'me, who without the least fear or dread, am read
'for your Cause to adventure both Life and Blood;
'you do this, no doubt God himself will reward yo
'from Heaven with a most glorious Victory, of whic
'your selves and your posterity shall have the benef
'if you do not, farewel for ever to your Religion, an
'your selves must for ever remain in slavery. Th
Souldiers of both Nations answered the King with joy
ful Acclamations, who thereupon added; 'Now m
'hearts, let us fall bravely on our Enemies, and th
'God of Heaven prosper our endeavours; and so cas
ing up his eyes to Heaven with a loud voice, he sai
'Jesus, vouchsafe this day to be my strong helper. an
'give me Courage to fight for thy Glory, and for th
'Honour of thy Name. Then drawing his Sword, h
he waved it over his head, and advanced the foremo
of all his Army; Amongst the Kings own Guard wer
several English and Scottish Gentlemen; He himself wa
in a plain Buff Coat without Armour, and being re
quested to put on his Corslet, he said, 'The Lord God
'my Armour. His word was, 'God with us; The Im
perialists was, 'Jesu Mariæ. The King said, 'I thank
'God I have both Wind and Sun to favour me.

The Field where the Battle was fought was a Plai
Champian Country, yet had many Ditches, which ser
ved Walleſtein the Imperial General for Breast-work
and the Kings Horse in passing over were some o
them were overthrown. There were likewise 2 litt
Hills upon which Walleſtein planted his Cannon, an
his Army extended two Miles in length. The Armie
coming within view, the Cannon began to play on bot
sides, but those of the Imperialists being planted upo
steady and fixt Batteries, did great Execution; Where
as the Kings gave fire in motion, which he observin
and not liking the sport, caused his Army to advan
up

pon the very mouth of the Cannon; The Imperialists
ept their ground, expecting the Swedes fury would be
ver before they could get over the Ditches, and beat
ut the Musqueteers; yet they overcame these difficul-
es, and their left Wing engaged with Wallesteins
ght; Then the King advancing with his right Wing,
nd observing where the Croats stood, and the Curas-
ers who were covered with black Armour from head
o foot, calling Coll. Staulhaush to him, he said, 'As
for these Fellows the Crabats, I care not for them,
but charge me those black Fellows soundly, for they
are the men that will undo me. The King fought at
he head of his Squadron, with his Pistol in one hand,
nd his Sword in the other, and charging upon the Cu-
ssiers, he was overlaid with numbers, so that his men

being in danger to be incompaſſed, were forced to
tire towards their body; where the King receive
ſhot in his left Arm, which he not feeling, would h
led on ſtill, but perceiving the blood to iſſue out ab
dantly, and that part of his bone was broken, he cal
to Duke Albert of Saxon-Lawenburg, ſaying, 'Co
'I am ſore wounded help me to make my retre
which whilſt the Duke and his Aſſiſtants were about
do, an Officer of the Curaſſiers, who too well knew
King, comes up, and ſaid, This is the right Bird, and
diſcharging his Piſtol, ſhot him through the body, a
himſelf was ſhot dead upon the place; The King
held up in the Saddle, but fell; His Horſe alſo was ſh
and ſo ran away without his Maſter.

Juſt at this time fell a great miſt, the Sun which
fore ſhined bright, on a ſudden muffling up his f
in a mourning Cloud, as if not able to look upon
fall of the King of Sweden. The Impeaialiſts being n
Maſters of the Kings body, fell to ſtripping it, one g
ting his Spurs, another his Sword, another his Ring,
another his Buff-Coat &c. every one being greedy
get ſome part of his ſpoils: But before they could c
ry away his body the Swedes returned, forced
Enemy to retreat, and recovering his body, carrie
away in an Ammunition Waggon privately, ſo t
few of his Army knew of his death. All this wh
the four Swediſh Brigades of Foot were hotly ingag
and got ground of the Imperialiſts; The Horſe like
after an hours fight drove them back, and got poſſe
of ſeven Cannon; but the miſt was ſo thickned by
Smoak, that the Swedes could not ſee to purſue th
advantage; yet it pleaſed God to ſtrike part of
Imperial Army with a Pannick fear, ſo that abou
thouſand German Horſe ran all away together,
amongſt them crying out, Oh I know the K. of Swe
well enough, he is beſt at the latter end of the day.
the chiefeſt Fright was amongſt the Ladies, the C
tains Wives, and other Women in the Reer of
Army, many of them getting out of their Coaches,
aſun

aſunder the Harneſs, and mounted ſtradling upon the bare Horſes backs, and ſo ſcudded away among the Souldiers; Several Women and Children were troden to Death, nor did the Horſemen ſtay till they had fled divers Miles: But in the heat of the Battle, Count Pappenheim one of the Imperial Generals who was ſent for, came in with his Horſe and *Dragoons*, and the Charge was again renewed, but juſt as he was ordering his Horſe he was ſhot with a Falconet Bullet, whereof he preſently Died; His Officers flocking about him cryed out, Our General is ſlain, our General is ſlain; and turning their Horſe-heads, ran out of the Battle without a ſtroke. But the other Imperialiſts who were incouraged by his comming, maintained the Fight with admirable reſolution, yet the charge was ſuſtained by the Swedes with much Gallantry for 2 hours, wherein the greateſt loſs fell upon 2 Brigades of old Swedes whom the King did much relye upon, for theſe old Blades ſtood their Ground till the Earth was covered with their Bodies, yet they Died not unrevenged, for they ſlew many of the Imperialiſts, and amongſt them divers of great Quality.

Duke Bernard was beſet by the right Wing of the Imperialiſts that Day, but no Man ever behaved himſelf more gallantly, charging his Enemies twelve ſeveral times. Before Sunſet the Miſt cleared up, and then Duke Bernard took a Survey of his Army, which he could not do ſince he heard of the Kings Death till now: He ſpake cheerfully to the Officers and Souldiers incouraging them to a new ingagment, and though he found the moſt part of his Army in great diſorder; yet with much pains he rallied them for a new onſet, though not without much regret in the Souldiers, one ſaying to another, Alas Comrade what muſt we fall on again; The other replying, Come if we muſt, let us do it bravely, and make a Day of it. The Imperialiſts quaked for fear, ſeeing the Swedes advancing in ſuch good order againſt them; and their Horſe began to retreat, which the Swedes perceiving, charged

ſo home with their Cannon, as put them into great co
fuſion; But then again ſo great a miſt fell, that th
Swedes could not diſcern to purſue their Enemies,
that the Fight was only maintained about the Win
mills, which continued with much briſkneſs till ſix
Night, when the Imperialiſts gave it over: Thi
Bloody Battle laſted Nine hours, and then Cou
Walleſtein marches away, leaving all the Cannon be
hind, and the Field and Victory to the Swedes, wh
lodged upon the ground all Night, where they hear
the lamentable groaning of the Dying and Wounde
it being a froſty cold Night, wherein many a galla
Man Died of his Wounds, who with ſeaſonable hel
might have recovered. There were ſlain of the Swed
3000, and of the Imperialiſts 4000; the Boors kille
a 1000 more who fled; The wounded were as ma
more as the ſlain. The Swedes loſt the King himſel
his Enemies themſelves giving him this Honourabl
Teſtimony, That he was the braveſt Enemy an
'the beſt Captain in Chriſtendom; ſo that they go
but a doleful Victory, loſing that incomparable Conq
ror, who was worth hundreds of others, and was
heartily bewailed of the Germans as of his own Sub
jects, who profeſſed, That their loſs was unſpeakable
and his Name ſhall live in after Ages: Yet did no
this Glorious King Die without ſome miraculous Prod
gies in his own Kingdom of Sweden; For at the ver
hour of this Battle of Lutzen, there appeared over th
Royal Palace at Stockholm, a Virgin holding in on
hand a burning Candle, and in the other a White hand
kerchief which ſhe waved about: Likewiſe all th
Doors in the Caſtle though ſhut and lockt, yet the
thrice opened of themſelves; A River in Sweden wa
dried up a whole Day: Alſo in Smaland the Bells Ru
without help.

Several brave Swediſh Commanders fell with the
King, and many great Men of the Imperialiſts; Ge
Walleſtein intended only to make a retreat to Leip
ſwick, but the Imperial Souldiers hearing the Dru
ba

beat a Retreat, fell a Running and never came into order again; the Chief Officers confeſt, 'That if the Swedes had ſent but one Thouſand Horſe after them they might have cut off their whole Army. The K. of Sweden was of a Majeſtick Countenunce and Stature, above Six Foot High, of a ſtrong Judgment Natural Vigilancy and Unweariedneſs; A ſudden danger ſeldom aſtoniſhed his Judgment, ſtill ſhewing moſt Vigor where there was moſt need of it; He was exceeeding temperate in his Diet, his feeding was upon ſtrong and ſouldierly Meats: But what was moſt commendable; was his Religion, both Publick and Private; He was frequent in Prayers and Thankſgivings upon

every occasion: He would Pray a Shipboard, on Shoar in the Field, in his midst of a Battle; as if Prayers were the surest piece of Armour: He was a strict observer of Martial Discipline, and a severe punisher of Misdemeanours; When he first came into Germany many Women followed his Army, so coming to a great River, his Men and Waggons being passed over, he caused the Bridge to be broken down, hoping to be rid of this Lumber, but they made so terrible a shreik, that the Souldiers on the other side vowed not to stir a foot till the Women were fetched over; So the King finding this ill humour was generally dispersed amongst his Men, and that it was dangerous to purge it all at once, smiled out his anger for the present, permitting what he could not amend; yet this abuse he reformed by degrees. His Army won the Day though they lost their King, which occasioned this brief Elegy;

Upon this place the Great Gustavus Dyed,
Whilst Victory lay bleeding by his side.

A little before his Death, being in Discourse with his Chaplain, Dr. Fabricius, he said, 'That he thought 'God would ere long take him away, because the 'People did so Overvalue and Deifie him; At his coming into Germany having a design upon Stetin, his Army being upon the Shoar, and Boats ready on the River to Embark them, the Wind was contrary several Days; the King observing it, kneeled down in the presence of his Souldiers, with his hands lift up to Heaven & thus expressed himself; 'O thou most Just 'God, thou knowest that I did not at first undertake 'this Enterprize out of any Rashness or Ambition, but 'for the Glory of thy most Holy Name, and the De- 'fence of the Truth of thy Gospel; here now there- 'fore I call upon thee, O God, and most humbly be- 'seech thee, that with the Air of thy favour, and 'with a Prosperous Wind, thou wouldest be pleased

to breath upon this my undertaking for Christ his sake Amen: No sooner was his Prayer ended but the Wind turned about with so full a Gale that the whole Fleet passing up the River Oder, in two hours time Sailed up Twenty Miles, and unexpectedly came to an Anchor within a Mile of Stetin; whereby he defeated the Designs of the Imperialists, who intended within two Days to have laid Siege to that City: When this King came first to the Crown, he resolved to Besiege Nottenburg Castle, which the Muscovite had given his Father for some Assistance he had offorded him; this Castle stood in an Island in the mouth of the swift River of Nerva; his Commanders dispairing of taking it, and being unwilling their Young King should receive a Repulse in his first Attempts, laboured to dissuade him from the action, yet he continued resolute, and the Almighty God wrought for him; the besieged Muscovites being stricken with such Thrushes and Blisters in their Throats and Mouths, that they could neither chew their Meat, nor swallow it down: so they parlied and yielded up that impregnable Castle, wherein he found a whole Years provision of Victuals, besides abundance of of Amunition.

After this he had a difference with the Dantzickers who had prepared thirty stout Men of War, intending in the Spring to have burnt the Kings Navy in their Harbour; but toward the end of Winter, when this narrow Swedish Sea was Frozen a yard or two deep, this Young King caused his Boors to cut open the Ice for 10 or 12 Miles, and came suddenly one Night upon the Dantzickers and burnt, sunk, and took most of their Fleet. Also in his Wars with the King of Poland, he Conquered so many Towns in Prussia and Livonia, that he inforced him to make Peace. In these Wars his Army was never above 5000 Men, and yet with them he fought several Battles, and beat and wearied out two Imperial Armies, took in the great and strong City of Elbing, with divers others and finally obtained his ends upon his Enemies, tho

they were able to have come upon him with such a Number of Horse, as might according to reason have beat Five such Armies as his was. He was slain in the Battle at Lutzen, Nov. 16. 1632. in the 38. year of his Age.

XXVII. At Bushein near Friburg in Germany there appeared in the Heavens a Twofold Rainbow, one as white as Snow, and the other black; besides another of a Fiery Colour: The next day from Eleven till Two after Noon, another Aspect of a white Colour appeared; And at Franesteln a Woman having bought some Bread, when she cut it, Blood issued from it: This Franesteln is a pretty Town near Dresden, it was taken by the Imperialists in 1632 by Scalado, and meeting with opposition, they in revenge cruelly put all to the Sword; And Octob. 4. they assaulted Friburg upon the River Mulda, and taking it by Storm, miserably destroyed the Inhabitants; near this place Count Holks Men (Commander of those Imperial Forces) hewed a Minister of Excellent Learning to pieces with their Swords, and flung his mangled Limbs to the Dogs; But the Dogs, as if astonished at such Savage Cruelty, would not touch his Flesh, nor lick a drop of his Blood; so his Friends gathered up his pieces next Day, and Buried them. The Crabbats invented New Torments for the poor Protestants, and it was frequent with them to feed Dogs with Humane Flesh; but we may truly say, that though the Dogs were the Man-eaters, yet the Crabbats were the Cannibals.

XXVIII. In 1632. At Kempten in Swabeland, a strange Monster was born of a Citizen Wife, the Head was all Fat, without Ears, the Hands were stretcht out, and appeared all Bloody between the Flesh and Skin, and in the Left hand was a Rope, and the Belly had two wounds as if prickt by a Sword, and the Left Knee seemed as if twice broken, a Cord being tyed about it: This Town of Kempten was taken by the Swedes in 1633. The Imperial Com-

manders

mander went to Reitaw, where he was beheaded for Surrendring it. Many other Bloody Skirmiſhes happened about this Town, and when it was Beſieged and Retaken by the Imperialiſts, it was brought to extremity of Famine, not inferior to thoſe dreadful ones of Samaria and Jeruſalem: Many Cirizens were compelled to bear Arms for a livelihood; Horſe-fleſh was ſold at high Rates; Dogs, Cats and Vermine were counted Veniſon: For all Commerce and Trade being hindred, Bread Corn was hardly to be had for Money. In 1633. At Debenſhutz in Altenburg, Blood ſprang out of a Fiſh-pond, with ſuch a filthy ſavour, that if it were touched, they could not waſh off the ſtink in two Days; This Country was the ſame year ruined and plundred: Many fine Towns and Villages burnt, and the Inhabitants ſlaughtered; Ladies and Gentlewomen were tyed together like Beaſts and ſent into the Woods to be raviſhed; and for making reſiſtance, had their Cloaths ſtript off, their Bodies Whipt and their Ears Cut off, and in this deplorable poſture were ſent home again. The Souldiers and Crabbats got many Thouſand Head of Cattle, and what Beaſt did not readily follow, they killed leſt they ſhould ſerve the Heretricks; many other horrid Barbariſms were committed, as if they had believed that a Country was never Conquered, till utterly deſtroyed by Sword and Fire.

XXIX. In 1633. About 8 in the Evening over the Town of Bibrach, Two long Swords were ſeen in the Air, one Fiery, and the other Red as Blood; many fierce Encounters happened about this place between the Swedes and Imperialiſts; Count Horn the Swediſh Field Marſhal killing 600 Crabbats, and many Spaniſh and Italian Souldiers who came to aid the Emperor, periſhed by Cold Famine and Sword by the way, ſo that betwixt Ulm and Bibrach a thouſand Dead Carcaſes were found,& a third part of the Army was loſt; ſome Months after ſome Regiments of the Imperialiſts were ſurprized & killed by the Swedes, be-

twixt this Town and Isne; and 600 other Imperialists being abroad were also taken, and most of them slain. In 1634. Gustavus Horn besieged the City Bibrach, wherein were 1300 Men, he Battered the Town and made a Breach in the Walls: The Governour sending out a Trumpet, desired reasonable Terms or else he would defend it to the last Man: threatning to blow up all the Protestant Citizens, whom he had lockt up in the Town-House and a Cellar. But having already refused fair offers, the Swedes prepared for another Assault, advancing toward the Breach; but the Protestant Ministers with several Women came out of the Town, making pitiful Lamentation to the Swedish General, that it would cost them their Lives, because the Town-House was already undermined, and the Mine filled with Powder, and they expected to be blown up immediately: So out of Commiseration to these poor People an Agreement was made, and Liberty granted them to march out with their Swords only, and the Protestants thereby were saved.

XXX. In 1634. At Dresden in Saxony, about five in the Evening, the Sun first appeared white as Snow, and then became dark, as if covered with a Mist: It appeared first in the form of a Crown, then like a Feather, then Red as Blood for half an hour, and then returned to its natural shape, but retained its sanguine Colour till it went down; and the Moon retained the same Bloody Aspect. At Berlin in Brandenburgh it Rained Blood and Brimstone; as far Itzeho in Holstein it rained thick Blood, whose drops being used as Ink, represented true Natural Blood in writing: It is scarce credible how many Bloody Encounters happened in these Countreys the same year: In the Battle at Witstock 7000 Imperialists were slain by the Swedes, six whole Regiments being cut off, with several great Commanders, 1500 Prisoners, 14 Pieces of Ordnance and 8000 Waggons were also left to the Swedish Conquerer; Of the Swedes were 1000 slain: The same year at Melnick, where the Saxon Army

quarred, about Evening when the Elector of Saxonys Chaplain was at Prayers, there appeared in the Sky a fiery Beam, and another like a Scepter Fiery Red, over the House where he was Preaching; as soon as Sermon was ended, and the Chaplain had pronounced Amen the Sign vanished: The same Apparition was seen again of divers others. That year the Crabbats plundred Churches, Cloysters, Noblemens Houses, Robbed the Country People, Ravisht the Women, Burnt the Villages and Towns, and committed all manner of Villanies. About this time Man, Beast and Fowls of the Air seemed irreconcileable, and Germany was the Stage wherein they acted their Tragedies. At Hessen 1635. two Armies of strange Birds fought as it were a set Battle: and near Straubing upon the River of Danube multitudes of Dogs fought so furiously, as if they would admit of no Agreement, but such as pleased themselves; for when the Governor of Ratisbone sent out four Companies of Foot with Muskets and other Arms to Assault them, they left their Hostility and joyned against the Common Enemy, falling upon the Souldiers, and in despight of their Shot and Weapons, killed and devoured nine of them.

XXXI. The next year while the Princes and Peers were in their Jollity at the Diet at Ratisbone, War, Famine, Pestilence, Fire and Destruction raged in the Empire. In 1636. The Spire of Shotten Steeple at Vienna being newly Built, fell down, and demolished the new built Church. A Blazing Star appeared in Rome for some time, and vanished over St. Pauls Church with a great noise, and divers Monuments in that Church fell down and were defaced. At Wells in Austria the Emperors House of Pleasure where he then lodged, was uncovered by a Tempest; At Linтz, an Arch of the Bridge over the River Danubius, which the Emperor had just passed over, tumbled into the River; Three carved Eagles on the House of a Burgess of Linтz, being broken down by the Tempest,

peſt, were again raiſed up into the Air by the ſame Blaſt, and ſhattered three ſeveral ways; one fell upon the Houſe appointed for the Aſſembly of the Province, another upon the State-houſe, and the third upon a publick Conduit or Aqueduct: This happened in 1639. & gave occaſion to men to project terrible things from that meeting of Electoral Princes.

In 1637. The Conduit in Iſenach Market-place, poured out Blood two hours inſtead of Water; About which time many Skirmiſhes happened between the Imperial and Swediſh Forces, few days paſſing, without ſome Bloodſhed; and the condition of Saxony was deplorable, not only by the Swedes their Enemies, but alſo by their ſeeming Friends the Imperialiſts who burnt thoſe places where they did not find Proviſions. The ſame year the Water at Weimar was again turned to Blood; A ſtrange Worm like a Man, with perfect Lineaments, and a Golden Crown on his Head, was found in a Sallad at an Herb Womans ſhop in Collen; A Woman appeared in mourning in the Church yard of St. Stephens the Cathedral of Vienna in 1637, who with a doleful voice from Eleven to Two a Clock at Night yelled out, Wo unto you, wo unto you; The Bells without help rung out: The Conſequences of theſe amazing Prodigies, being publiſhed by Dr. Vincent a Learned Engliſh Phiſitian, who was an Eye-witnes of the woful Calamities of this Country, I ſhall relate them in his own words: It was generally believed that the Blazing Star in 1618, was a ſad fore-runner of the mercileſs fury of War which played the Tyrant in Germany; the beſt Aſtrologers expounding it to be, The Sword of Germany; I have ſeen a Prophecy in a Book belonging to a Canon of Nimmegen, and now in the Library at Zutphen, 'That a time ſhould come when one Frederick ſhould 'be King, and then ſhould the Princes of Germany, 'the Nobility of Bohemia, and the People of both be 'very much oppreſſed, and War ſhould rage beyond 'the Precedent of former Ages; This if ever was now

ful-

fulfilled, and if in such Disorder it be possible, I will keep this Order in speaking thereof. 1. Of the Exaction and Extortions that were committed. 2. The Tortures and Torments which were exercised. 3. The Rapes and Ravishments perpetrated. 4. The Robberies and Pillaging. 5. The Bloodshed and Murder. 6. The Burnings and Destructions committed by the Popish Armies in those Countries: These shall be the Scenes of this first Act; Famine and Pestilence shall stand for the other Acts of this direful Tragedy; which I cannot rehearse without mixing one with the other.

And first for Extortions and Exactions: No Province of Germany, no Prince, State, City, Town, nor almost any Person whatsoever but suffered therein. Hundreds, Thousands Millions of Rix-dollars or Gilders were extorted by the Conquerors or Spoilers, for the Redemption of Mens Lives or Liberties, Goods or Houses; and the Ransomes taxed upon the Burghers at the taking of some Towns; imprisoning and abusing the Magistrates till they condescended: At Gryphenburg they kept the Senators shut up in the Common Hall, tormenting them so long with Hunger and Smoak that some of them Died: In Heidelburg Castle many Burghers and Ministers were imprisoned, and fed with Bread and Water. After those at Frankendale had upon necessity surrendred, they could not enjoy the Articles granted, but the Councellors and Magistrates were forced to accept of Conditions fitter for Slaves and Dogs than Men; some were thrown into Prison, and so severely used that they Died through greif; others were forced to Redeem themselves with unreasonable Ransomes; The Goods of those which fled were Confiscated; and though the Inhabitants would willingly have left their Houses and Rich Furniture as plunder to those Bloody Villains, yet they were detained in the City, and their Destruction cruelly designed, contrary to all Oaths and Promises and the Common Faith of all Nations.

XXXIII.

XXXIII. But Secondly, the Tortures and Torments which the Licentious Souldiers exercised upon the Inhabitants, without respect to Age, Quality, or Sex, discovered them to be rather Turks and Infidels than Men of Arms; For even Princes, though they nenever bore Arms, as the Old Lantgrave of Hesse and others; yea the Female Sex, as the old Dutchess Dowager of Wittenburg, were Imprisoned, Reviled and abused by these Miscreants. Some of Tillies Souldiers caused the Duke of Savoy's Subjects to be tortured by half strangling them, and pressing their Thumbs with wheels. They forced others to Eat their own excrements, which they thrust down their Throats, thereby choaking some, and those they suspected to have Money, were exquisitly tortured to make them confess; They tyed Matches or strong Cords about the heads of some, which were twisted till the Blood came out of their Eyes, Ears, and Noses, yea, till their Eyes started out of their Heads. Others had burning Matches tyed betwixt their Fingers, to their Noses, Tongues, Jaws, Cheeks, Breasts, Legs and Secrets; even those parts which Nature hideth, they filled with Powder, or tyed bags of Powder to them, and so giving Fire to them burst their Bellies and killed them; They pierced and raced the skin and flesh of some as Artificers deal with Leather; and drew Cords through their Thighs, Legs, Arms, Noses, Ears and Lips; Others they hung up in the Smoak, drying them with small Fires, and for fear they should Die too soon, refreshed them with Small Drink or Cold Water; some they burned or smothered in hot Ovens, and Roasted others with Straw Fires, so that it was a great favour to be hanged or strangled; they bound the Hands and Feet of some so hard that the Blood sparted out at the end of their Fingers and Toes, and tyed the Hands and Feet of others backward together stopping their Mouths with Clouts to hinder them from Praying; Some were hanged up with Ropes tyed to their Privy parts, and hearing their roaring,

roaring, they outroar and Drown their Cries as in ſport; yea when they found any troubled with Ruptures or Burſtneſs, they enlarged them, and then filling thoſe parts with Gunpowder, blew them up as with a Mine; Many they truſſed up, hanging Weights on their Feet to ſtretch out their Bodies: They planed the Faces of others with Chiſels, pretending to make it even; ſome Men they gelded in the preſence of their Wives and Children; The Mouths of ſome they opened with Gags, and then poured ſtinking Water, Piſs and other naſty Liquors down their Throats, ſaying it was a Swediſh draught; whereby their Bellies ſwelling like a Tun, they Died with great Torment: They thruſt a knotted clout down the Throats of others, and plucked it up again with a ſtring, thereby moving the very Bowels out of their places, by which cruel Tormen s they made ſome Deaf, Dumb, Blind and Lame, if they did not kill them outright. If a Huſband Petitioned for his Wife, or a Woman for her Huſband, they tortured the Petitioner before the others Eyes, and when theſe poor Creatures were dying under their mercileſs hands, and cried to God in their Anguiſh. theſe Helliſh Executioners would command them to call upon, and pray to the Devil. Infinite almoſt were the Cruelties of the outragious Souldiers, nay ſome ſtudied new Tortures: They took an Ancient Reverend Divine, and ſtripping him bound him, upon the Table on his Back, faſtning a great Cat upon his Belly, beating and pricking the Cat to make her fix her Teeth and Claws upon the poor Mans Belly; So that the Man and Cat through Famine and pain both Died under their Torments; ſome of the curſed Croats or Crabbats endeavoured to teach their Horſes to Eat the Fleſh of Chriſtians, and contrived worſe Tortures than Phalaris, Nero, Dionyſius or any of thoſe Monſtrous Tyrants of former Ages ever arrived to.

XXXIV. Thirdly, Rapes and Raviſhments beyond all Humane Modeſty they committed on Virgins, Matrons, Widows and Wives without diſtinction, even in the preſence of their Parents, Huſbands and Neighbours; yea Women with Child, and in Childbed; No Chappel, Church, or other place was free from their filthy Pollutions: Yea in the very Hoſpitals and Bedlam-Houſes their Deviliſh Debaucheries have found ſubjects for their Luſts. In the Land of Heſſe a poor Lean Mad-Woman, who had been kept in Chains Twenty years, was by theſe Hell-hounds brought to divers other like her ſelf, ſome Mad, others Dumb, all wretched Creatures; they tyed their Coats about their Ears, and then ſhamefully abuſed them. In Pomerania they Raviſhed Virgins before their Parents faces, forcing them to Sing Pſalms the while. In Italy the German Troops took a Beautiful Virgin, who was hid by her Parents in a Dunghil, Raviſhed her, and then cutting her in pieces, hung her Quarters up in the Church, and bid her Friends Pray to the Saints for relief: In the Land of Brunſwick two Souldiers took a Girl of Ten Years old, and carried her into the Wood to Raviſh her: The Mother with hands held up, came running after our Coach (ſaith my Author) crying out to my Colonel; but he being a ſtrang had no command there, and could not relieve her; ſoon after we ſaw the two Horſemen come out of the Wood, whether they left the poor Child Dead or alive I know not: Some Vertuous Women they have offered to kill, or throw their Children into the Fire to make them yield: They ſpared not the Nuns, but broke into their Cloyſters and pillaged them of their Goods, and then Raviſhed and Killed them. Some Women leaped into Rivers and Wells; Others killed themſelves to avoid theſe Helliſh Furies; nay not only Sick and Weak Virgins and Women have been violated till they Die, but theſe Wretches committed Filthineſs with their Dead Bodies.

XXXV.

XXXV. But Fourthly, Robberies were so numerous, that no Man could pass in Germany but he was Robbed, Stript and perhaaps Killed; The Merchants of Frankford, Noremburg, Leipswick, Hamburg, &c. had too woful experience thereof. The Merchants of Basil returning from the Mart of Strasburgh were set upon by the Imperialists in their Lodgings; who Villanously murdered them, saying, They must Die because they were Hereticks: The rest leaving their Goods and Cloaths behind, escaped naked in the Night: Yea the Convoys who pretend to Guard Travellers, were as bad as the Enemy, cheating them of their Moneys, Goods and Horses, and stripping the meanest person if he straggled from the Company. Two Countesses of great Nobility, with their fair Daughters, were entertained in the Castle of Heidelburg, and when Provisions grew scarce, they went away with the Enemies Pasport; yet they were robbin their Coaches of all they had, not leaving them Garments to cover them; yea they plundred the Danish Embassador, though privilidged by all Nations; so that the Case was strangely altered in Germany, where before a Man might have Rid with an hundred pound in his Pocket, and only a whip in his hand without fear of being injured; but now the very Souldiers Robbed one another if they found them out of their Quarters; neither did they own God or Devil but in their Oaths and Blasphemies, nor was any action so vile, but they were ready to commit it.

XXXVI. Fifthly, As to Blood-shed and Murders, Alstedius saith that before the King of Sweden came into Germany, the Wars had consumed an Hundred Thousand. The Cruelty of the Souldiers toward the Inhabitants is inexpressible. At Landshood in Bavaria, the Souldiers entred by force, killing all they found in Arms, yea the Priests knelling at the Altars, and the poor Peasants and Country People were killed upon every slight occasion. A rascally sort of Horsemen called Croats or Crabbats being a mixture of all Nations

ons without God or Religion, murthered Men and Women, both Old and Young, yea, innocent Babes; whom like the Wild Beasts among which they were bred, these Villains inhumanely Eat, when they might have had other Food; The poor People were knock'd down in the Fields, and Highways, and Slaughter'd, Stab'd and Tortured; I have seen them (saith my Author) beat out the Brains of poor Old decrepit Women only in sport; yea it was so common for the People to see others kill'd, that as if there had been no Relation, Affection, Neighbourhood or Kindred, none pitied or had any compassion, hardly any crying out, Oh my Father, Oh my Brother; &c. The Croats seldom gave Quarter, but killed all that were at their mercy; and others received Pay for bringing the Noses and Ears of their Enemies to their Masters; Tilly after the defeat of the Duke of Brunswick at Heurt on the River Main, caused 60 Souldiers to be killed in cold Blood, saying That he Sacrificed them to Count Mansfield their Master.

XXXVII. Lastly, For Burnings, and Ruining of Churches, Cities, Villagies, &c. the like hath never been heard; The Swedish Army burned 2000, Villages in revenge of the Cruelties acted in the Palatinate; But their Enemies spared neither Friends nor Foes: What goodly Houses of the Nobility and Gentry were burnt to Ashes? So that all Men betook themselves to Arms: No Tilling of the Land, No Breeding of Cattle, no place secure but the Camp, no Plow to follow but the War, for he that was not an Actor with the rest, must of necessity be a miserable sufferer; If they should have sowed any thing one year, the next year the Souldiers would have devoured it; from whence, proceeded an Universal Desolation; most of the Inhabitants swarmed as banished Men in other Countries as in Switzerland, France, Italy, and the Venetian Territories. From Basil to Strasburg, and from thence to Heidleburg and Marpurg, which was some Hundreds of Miles, I scarce saw a Man (saith my Au-

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thor) in the Fields and Villages. Little better was it in travelling from France to the middle of Bohemia, and from the Alpes about Auſpurg to the Baltick-Sea, above two Thouſand Miles; the greateſt part of the People being Deſtroyed by War and all manner of Miſeries.

XXXVIII. Famine cometh in the next place, a thing ſo grievous, that David preferred the Peſtilence in his Choice; To ſee Men ſlain by the Sword, or Die of Contagious Diſeaſes is not yet ſo grievous as to ſee them Die of Famine, or to kill and eat one another. The Italians and Spaniards who had been at the Fight at Norlingen, and being diſarmed, wandred about, were ſo black and feeble for Hunger that had I not given them part of my Proviſion, I believe they had torn me in pieces, and eaten me; Travelling from Newſtadt toward Frankendale, in a Snowy Day, I met with the Army of Duke Bernard, whoſe ſtragling Fore-runners came riding up to me by couples, and when I looked for a worſe Errand, they asked only for a little Bread, which my Guide beſtowed upon them ſo long as we had any; From thence to Manheim and Heidelburg many dead Men lay ſtrowed on the way, eſpecially on the places where they had made Fires, who periſhed through cold and want. When we were beſieged in the Caſtle of Heidleburg, our Souldiers at firſt killed more Horſes than they could Eat, leaſt they ſhould Die for want of Hay; ſo what was left they threw out of the Caſtle down the Rock, which the Enemy in the Night drew into the Town, though ſome of them were ſlain in the Action, and heartily eat our Horſe-fleſh; At which time the Serjeant Major with Fifty Men iſſued out upon 300 of the Enemy Intrenched on the Eaſt ſide of the Caſtle; where many were ſlain, others broke their Necks down the Rocks; Our Souldiers being Maſters of the Trench, fell to Ranſack the Enemies knapſacks, but found nothing in them except our own Horſe-fleſh which yet was not unwelcom, for it grew ſcarce with us; ſo that

now

now we were compelled to kill the Horſes which ſtood faſting for our own neceſſity; The Serjeant Major had two fine Horſes, our Souldiers took one and eat him, but he thinking to make ſure of the other, faſtened him to the Wall with a ſtrong Chain and Padlock, but they cut off the Horſes Neck, and left the Head in the Chain, carying away the Body and greedily eating it. At length Dogs and Cats came in requeſt, ſo that we could ſmell our Meat afar off, but on the Table it was ſtill more loathſome, the taſt being anſwerable to the ſmell, yet we eat it exceeding ſavourly: For the Armies over running the Country, devoured both Corn and Cattle, ſo that thoſe who had any goods left, offered to give all for a little Food, others lay in the Streets and High-ways to beg ſomething for Gods ſake, to refreſh their Dying Hearts; yet no ſooner had they ſwallowed it but they gave up the Ghoſt. In Alſatia, Ann the Daughter of John Ebſtein confeſſed that ſhe came from Calmar, where ſhe had waited many days before the Hangmans Door in hopes to get a piece of Horſe-fleſh to ſatisfie her crying Hunger, that ſhe was now come to Rufack intreating them, that if there were the Body of any young Man or Woman unburied they would give it her to Eat to preſerve her Life: Two other Women and a Boy made the ſame requeſt, affirming that they had lived a long time upon Dead Mens Fleſh: After which the Church yard of St. Nicholas where the Dead Bodies lay was ſhut up. Laſtly they declared that four young Maids had cut in pieces the Body of another Maid of Eleven years old, and had eaten every one their part of her. Many who had loſt all they had, lived on Roots, Acorns, Graſs, Thiſtles and other Weeds; The poor famiſhed People were ſo faint they had not ſtrength to Bury one another, ſo that the Dead Bodies were devoured by Dogs, Foxes, and Wolves; yea ſome Perſons have run Mad for meer Hunger. In ſome Cities the Inhabitants were conſtrained to ſell all manner of Vermine in pub-

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lick Shops, as Dogs, Cats Mice, Rats, &c. A W
man in Hanover who uſed to ſell Dogs Fleſh to t
Souldiers, was in the Street aſſaulted by Dogs, a
had all her Cloths torn off, and had ſhe not be
timely reſcued ſhe had been torn to pieces by t
Dogs. If any had a beaſt left which he kept for h
neceſſity, ſome of his acquaintance, if poſſible, would ſte
and eat it. They ſnatched from each other with gre
eagarneſs the ſtinking Carrion which had lain 5 or
Weeks Dead, and full of Maggots; and beat one an
ther to get a Morſel thereof at a place called Dubac
It moved the Grandees and Governours to compaſſio
to ſee their People in ſuch extream want; ſo that t
Noble Earl of Falkenſtein, ſeeing his Subjects cravi
ſuſtenance of him, commanded his Servants to gi
them his Hounds to ſatisfie their Hunger, whom the
killed and Eat with greedineſs.

And as the Famine increaſed, when no more F
was to be got, men were like inraged Beaſts one again
another, and gathering together by Troops, watch
on the High-ways, and murthered, dreſt, and eat ea
other, ſo that none could paſs ſafely without a guar
or well armed; and tho' ſome were taken and ſeverel
puniſhed, yet others continued lurking to ſeize upo
Paſſengers. Three Maidens at Odenheim near Wor
agreed to live together, but in a while they were all
pinched with Famine, that they ſought to take aw
one anothers lives to ſave their own; two of them co
ſpired to kill the third by ſtrangling her in Bed,
ſome other way, and after to dreſs and eat her, whic
they did; Then the ſecond ſtrangled her Compani
cut off her head, and devoured her fleſh, and the
went to a Village called Ridiſheim to a Woman of h
acquaintance called Margaret, whoſe Huſband was a
ſent for fear of the Souldiers; the Woman entertain
her kindly, rejoycing that ſhe came to ſee her; but
the night ſhe barbarouſly cut off her head, and bin
ing the dead body upon a board, brought it to her hou
at Piedeſſen; but being pricked with the ſharpneſs
hung

hunger, she had not patience to cut the body in pieces, but only cut off the head and both the hands, which she washed and dressed. The Husband coming home, missed his Wife, and inquiring of the Neigbours, they told him such a Maid was seen with her; upon which he went to her house, and knocking at the door, asked if she had not seen his Wife, she answered, no; The man goes into her house, and looks into every corner; and length he spies a hand stick out of the Pot over the Fire; Being overcome with grief, he rageth against the Murderess, and threatens her so severely, that she confesseth the truth; the Woman is seized and brought before the Judges; They deliberate a great while about her punishment, some were of opinion that she had not acted as a Rational Creature, but as a Brute; since the desire of Food is common with Beasts. But others alledged such horrid wickedness ought severely to be punished: So her Head was cut off, and her Body being bound to a Wheel, was left as a spectacle of the horror of the Fact. At Otterburg in the Palatinate, a Widdow Woman living near the Churchyard, had a Daughter ten years Old, who was grown so faint with Hunger, that with sorrowful Eyes looking upon her Mother, she said, Sweet Mother, I would willingly Die, so that I were rid of my pain Oh that you would make an end of me, then should I go from whence I came, or if I should kill you, then would you be rid of your pain; The Mother looking earnestly upon her, with a woful sigh replied, And what wouldst thou do with me Child; The Girl replied, I would then Eat you, for they say Mans flesh is very sweet. The Mother at these words fell a weeping and being distracted between the two Rocks of Desperate Necessity and Motherly Affection; at length the first prevailed, and catching the Child by the head, and untying her Hairlace, twisted it about the Neck of this Innocent Lamb, and strangled her; being Dead, and having no Knife to cut the Body in pieces, she took a Spade, and hewed it into Gobbets

and,

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Some part thereof ſhe ſold to her Neighbour for ſi
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Judges to compaſſion, that they freed her from Pri
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Woman of Hornbach being newly brought to bed, a
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XXXVIII. Thus much of this Tremendous Judgment
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the Reer of this lamentable Scene of ſorrow: Theſe
ſtempers are oft the Effects of War; it is rare for a
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e Swedes departure, the Plague, and ſeveral unheard
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d being infected himſelf, he offered 600 Rix Dol-
rs for a Proteſtant Miniſter to inſtruct and comfort
im; But both he and his Souldiers had ſo behaved
emſelves, that no Miniſter was to be found. In the
ean time all his Friends and Servants forſook him,
xcept his Concubine, who ſtayed with him to the laſt:
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ſhort, for the Winter following the Peſtilence rag
dreadfully among them, and though that City was n
great, yet 3000 perſons were buried out of it; Th
Plague was virulent and incurable. Some died ragi
others with their Carbuncles, others were ſwoln a
diſcoloured as if poiſoned, and ſome died ſtrange
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turned to a malignant Ulcer, defying all means o
Cure; when the Infection got into a Kindred, it d
ſtroyed Parents, Children, and moſt times all of th
blood; ſo thar a divine hand was conſpicuous in th
woful Viſitation, tho' the Food and Air might muc
conduce to it. In the Siege of Hannover 22000 peopl
died of Sickneſs, and had not it pleaſed God hereb
to diminiſh their numbers, they had yielded the Tow
for want of Victuals. In the ſame Siege Souldiers wh
went well, and with their Eye-ſight upon the Guard
came off again in a few hours ſtark blind, even Thirt
at a time were thus afflicted, but the Diſeaſe fallin
into their Legs, moſt of them recovered.

About this time in Germany, Swaben, Tyrol, and al
along the Rivers of Rhine and Main, the Plague rage
furiouſly. The King of Hungary diſſolved his Court
and ſent his Servants away to other Cities for their ſe
curity. In Memingen, Campden, and Iſuen in Swaben
tho' formerly inhabited by thirty thouſand Men, there
were not 400 to be found. In Bavaria the living were
not ſufficient to bury the dead, but Rats and Mice de
voured their Carcaſſes to the great horror of Paſſengers
Holland and the Low-Countries ſmarted very ſore. The
Univerſity of Leyden buried 30000. The Countrey
Villages and the Hague were miſerably afflicted, and
alſo Bruſſels and Antwerp. The Citys of Nimegen, E-
merick, Rees, Guelders, were viſited therewith, where-
of the Marqueſs of *Aytona* the Spaniſh General, and
other Commanders died; alſo new contagious Diſeaſes,
Fluxes, and a Pox hitherto unknown. The Emperors
Army forraging all over the Countrey, ſcattered the
Contagion

gion from their Quarters at Hailburn to the Land
Wirtenburg, and many places became depopulated
Gallas his taking in the Towns upon the Rhine
an Infection happened by the unburied bodies,
in the Bishoprick of Mentz alone, there Died of
and Famine, 24000 People. In Saxony, Bran-
burg, Pomerania, Macklenburg, &c. the Pesti-
e and Sword seemed to contend who should be
greatest Destroyers: It consumed in Saxony,
oo in two Months. And so I have done with the
ligies and Miseries of Germany for several years,
shall now Proceed according to my former method.

XXIX. In 1638 Six Suns was seen at once in Corn-
, and several Apparitions of Men in the Heavens
ting with each other; Also Navies of Ships
e visible there. The Scots renounce the Bishops
Prelacy, and set up Presbytery in Scotland.

In the same year happened a terrible Earthquake
the Island of St. Michael, one of the Azores or
ercera Islands belonging to the King of Portugal in
Atlantick Ocean: And that year the Learned Ker-
rus made a search and discovery into the Burn-
Mountain Vesuvius in the Kingdom of Naples;
of the Phlegrean or Fiery Plains in the Fields of
teoli near Naples. Mr. George Sandys, likewise
e an ample Account of both of them, and of a
adful Earthquake there. Also in 1650, there
e formidable Earthquakes in the Island of Santorin
the bottom of the Streights near Candia: And in
69, there was a dreadful Earthquake and Irrup-
n of Mount Ætna in Sicily. But of all these I
ve given a particular Account, in a small Treatise
ntituled,

The General History of Earthquakes, from the
ation of the World to this Time: To which I
er the Reader.

XL. A little before the Marquiss Hamilton came
h the Scotch Army into England, two Armies were
n in Yorkshire in the Air, shooting against each

other, and after a long Fight the Army which ro
out of the North vaniſhed; And at Beucaſtle in Nor
thumberland, it rained Blood on the Church and in th
Church-yard. In 1642, Before the Bloody Rebellion i
Ireland; (when the Papiſts Murthered above Two Hun
dred Thouſand Innocent Proteſtants without the lea
Provocation) theſe Prodigies happened in that King
dom: At Portendown Bridg, in the Province of Ul
ſter, the Iriſh Inhabitants were ſo affrighthed wit
Cries and Noiſes made there for Revenge, that the
removed their Habitations, not daring to return th
ther again; Likewiſe the Blood of ſome of thoſe In
nocents who were Maſſacred there, remained long up
on the Bridge, and could not be waſh'd out: There
appeared alſo the Shapes of Men and Women breaſt
high above the Water, who did fearfully ſcreech an
cry out for Vengeance againſt the Iriſh who had Mur
thered them there; December 20. 1641. The Re
bels having at one time Drowned 180 Proteſtant Men
Women and Children in this River, about nine Days
after a Spirit in the Shape of a Man appeared in the
place breaſt-high above the Water, with his hand
lifted up, ſtanding in that Poſture ſeveral times, and
was ſeen by many. And a Mother of ſome of thoſe
Children who were Drowned there, going one Even
ing to the Bridge with ſome other Women whoſe
Huſbands had likewiſe been Drowned; upon a ſud
den there appeared to them a Viſion of a Woman na
ed to the Waſte in the Water, with elevated Hands
her Hair hanging down very white, her Eyes ſeemi
to twinkle, and her Skin as White as Snow, often
repeating theſe Words, Revenge, Revenge, Revenge
Further, Thirty Women and Young Children and Se
ven Men were flung by theſe Barbarous Rebels into the
River of Belterbert, and when ſome ſwum for their
Lives towards the Bank, they were knocked on the
Head with Poles by theſe mercileſs Tygers. Being
Dead, their Bodies appeared not till ſix Weeks after
at which time one Mulmore O Rely, who had com

nded them to be Murdered, coming to the place, ll the Bodies came floating up to the Bridge. Sir Con Mac Gennis Murthered one Mr. Truge Minister of Newry, but falling sick, upon his Death Bed eemed always to see Truge. Also Dr. Maxwel testified pon Oath, That the Rebels assured him, most of those who were thrown from that Bridge, were nightly seen o walk upon the River, singing Psalms, brandishing words and skrieking out in a hideous manner.

XLI. In 1642. before the Fight at Edgehill three uns were seen in the North. In 1645. Many other Apparitions were visible in the North, with divers arelia's or Mocksuns, and an Eclipse of the Sun; All ngland was at this time together by the Ears: The

next year the Scots return home again; The Engl
go into Ireland, and subdue the Rebels there. In t
Month of May this year it rained Brimstone at W
tenburg in Germany; and a great Wood at North
burg of eight thousand Acres of Land, fell on fire, a
was burned to Ashes. In January 1648. there w
seen a great Fiery Meteor in the Air near Bristol o
the South-side of the City for divers nights togethe
of a long form, with fiery Beams shooting out L
and West, which was but a week before the death
K. Charles I. Also the day before his Death a gre
Whale ran himself ashore three miles from Dove
where he died; he was sixty foot long.

XLII. In 1650. Jan. 18. In the night time was
terrible Storm, and armed Troops in every place fo
twelve miles compass about Molton in Yorkshire, wer
heard to march through the Towns. The Cattel wer
so affrighted that they broke out of their Pastures, som
by leaping broke their necks, others their legs; som
ran four miles off, who when found were extream
heated; An Ox that lay in a stackyard lame, an
could not rise without help, in this fright brok
forth, and was found a mile off, and was brought hom
upon a Sledge. In March following three glorio
Suns were seen at once in Cumberland to the astonish
ment of thousands which beheld them.

XIV. In 1651. The River of Sein at Paris swelle
so much, that all the Houses near were in danger, an
much hurt was done. The same year, March 4. th
day before the Burial of the late Prince of Orange,
full Tyde of the Sea broke the Dam or Bank of S
Anthony in Holland, and overflowed all that Pa
which is called Diemer Meer; with great damage t
North-Holland. At *Amsterdam* the People went
Boats through the Streets; and it came into thei
Cellars and Warehouses, spoiling Merchandises to th
Value of many Tuns of Gold. The same year Sep. 1

A Prodigious Judgment happened at Bilboa in Spain which a Letter written by a Merchant of good credit thus relates; 'Sir, I presume that you will hear of 'Gods great Judgment upon this Town, which hath 'caused such a destruction as is impossible to be de-'scribed, and at present it is not known what damage 'it hath done; Upon the Eighth of this Month it pleas-'ed God (not by any extraordinary Rains from Hea-'ven to our thinking) to open the Mountains like 'Fountains, and to cause the Sea so to swell, that in 'less than four hours it overflowed the Town sixteen 'foot high, which prevented us not only from saving 'our Goods, but also with great hazzard of our lives 'have we escaped; yet many lost their Lives with 'great destruction both of their Houses and Walls; 'For my own part my House Trembled under me 'extreamly, so that not only my self, but my whole 'Family had been destroyed, had it continued a small 'time longer, though the Water ebbed not for twen-'ty four hours; Many Iron Mills were destroyed, ma-'ny Thousand Loads of Charcoal carried away, ma-'ny Bags of Wool spoiled; All Shops with their Goods 'were damaged; God knows the trouble we under-'went, and still I am every Day in the Mud half my 'height looking after my Goods; and keep Men 'digging to find them, and am looking out for Bread 'to maintain my Family; a little Chicken costs us 'two Shillings: In brief, neither Horse, Mule, Hog, 'nor any other Living Creature that goes upon the 'Ground hath escaped drowning, but only such as 'fled to the tops of the Mountains: The loss of this 'Town is unspeakable, the very Pavement and 'Ground being carried away at least Ten Foot Deep, 'and the River hath altered its Chanel. The first 'work we now set upon, is to throw away the Fish 'the Water brought with it, which being tainted, 'smels so abominably, that we fear it will bring the 'Plague amongst us, but we hope soon to throw it

'all into the River, and thereby be rid of this ſtink
'and our next work muſt be to cleanſe the River.

XLIV. In 1653, There was a great Eclipſe of the Sun and two Eclipſes of the Moon: A Two handed Sword was ſeen in the Air in Cheſhire, and Armies Encountring each other in the North; A Comet was viſible in the Signs Gemini and Taurus from Decemb. 11 to the 30. This year the Engliſh ſubdued Scotland, and beat the Dutch and the French at Sea: The Engliſh Parliament, ſirnamed the Rump, are turned out by their own Army. In 1653, Oliver Cromwell a private Gentleman, but General of the Army, aſſumes the Government of Great Brittain by the Title of Lord Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland. The King of the Romans and the Pope Die. In 1654. was another Eclipſe, in of England. Apparitions are viſible in the Air in the North of England; A great Rain falls in Bohemia. At this time the Engliſh take Jamaica, and make War with Spain. The Engliſh and Swedes Unite. In 1655. Caſtles, Cities and Towns appear in the Air in England, and ſeem to be Beſieged, the Actions and Geſtures of the Commanders and Souldiers being plainly viſible. This Year Cardinal Guiſi is made Pope by the Title of Innocent X. The Polanders are routed by the Swedes. In 1656, an Earthquake happened in Cheſhire, doing much harm, ſinking the Ground, and rending up Trees by the Roots. In November, a Fiery Dragon was ſeen in the Air in Scotland: This year the Engliſh Land in Flanders, and take Mardike from the Spaniards, the War betwixt them grows high; The King of Denmark was twice invaded by the King of Sweden. There fell ſuch abundance of Rain at Vienna in Germany, that the River Danubius broke down all their Bridges, and moſt of their Mills, and came into the Jews Suburbs, drowning many Perſons, and a great number of Cattle; and did much miſchief to the Country, ſixteen Towns and Villages being ſwept away by the Flood. Gadbury de Comet.

XLV.

XLV. In 1658. A Whale came up to Greenwich near London: This Year *Dunkirk* was taken by the Engliſh: Sir Henry Slingſby and Dr. Hewit were Beheaded at Tower Hill; and Sept. 3. following Oliver Protector Died, and his Eldeſt Son Richard Cromwell ſucceeded in the Government. The King of Sweden loſes much this year and Dies. In 1659. An Inundation in Holland overflowed 36 Acres of Ground: A great Eclipſe of the Sun in Scorpio, Nov. 4. Lofty and unwonted Winds. In May 1659. the Long Parliament returned, and turned out Richard Cromwel, but were turned out themſelves by Lambert and the Army: A Committee of Safety is ſet up: General Monk marched out of Scotland, and brought in the Secluded Members of the Long-Parliament, who diſſolve themſelves, and call another Parliament who reſtore K. Charles 2.

In 1660. Feb. 20. At Dantzick in Poland, when the Sun was going down there were ſeen Sevens Suns together diſtinctly in the Heavens, three of them Coloured & three White, beſides the true Sun, about which was a Circle like a Rainbow. In 1661. Jan. 28. Near Worſup in Nottinghamſhire was an appearance of a Gallant Troop of Horſe marching, which a Juſtice of Peace did think to be real Men and Horſes, but upon ſtrict inquiry, it was concluded to be only an Apparition. About that time happened a dreadful ſtorm of Hail at Northampton, and Fire mingled with Hail ran upon the ground in great ſheets: It fell upon part of Wellingborough Town in Northamptonſhire. February 18. early in the morning began a ſtorm of Wind with Thunder, Lightning, Hail and Rain, which killed divers Perſons by the fall of Houſes and Chimneys, and did great damage in many places of England. In 1662, about ſix in the Evening there appeared in the Heavens near Dover, on the South, a fiery Meteor like an Enſign or Banner, broad at one end and narrow at the other, judged to be 14 yards in length, of a fiery Red Colour, and flew ſwiftly

from the Sea-mark called the Devils Drop toward Dover-Caſtle, and ſo over the Caſtle a Mile in length, winding in its Motion, and then Gradually Vaniſhed.

XLVI. In December 1654. A Comet appeared in Europe, the Body was large, and its Tail of a great length pointing Weſtward both as it Riſe and Sate, conſtantly from its appearance to its vaniſhing. They writ from Edenburg, that it had a ſtream iſſuing out of the ſide of it like the mouth of a Furnace; and at Cranfield in Bedfordſhire, December 27. not far from the Comet was the appearance of a Blew and Purple Colour, full of Leprous Spots, it was round and as big Five Moons: not long before we had news of the ſhape of a Black Coffin ſeen in the Air at Hamburg, and other places in Germany and Flanders: And the very day the laſt Prodigy was ſeen, they writ thus from Erford in Germany: 'We have our part here 'of the Comet as well as other places, beſides which 'here have been other terrible Apparitions and Noiſ-'es in the Air, as Fires, and Sounds of Cannon and 'Muſket-ſhot; and here has likewiſe appeared ſeveral 'times the reſemblance of a Black Man, who has 'made our Centinels to quit and run away from their 'Poſts. Now tho Melancholy Heads by the ſtrenght of Imagination, may conceit they ſee things that really are not; yet when ſuch Fancies ſhall poſſeſs the General Opinion, it is to preſum'd that ſomething more than common will befall Mankind, and our fears ſeem to prepare us for the Embraces of that miſchief we dread. This year began a War with the Hollanders and our Fleet off Portſmouth took 112 Ships ſmall and great from them, moſt of which were adjudged lawful Prize.

XLVII. In the Hiſtory of Ceilon, an Iſland in the Eaſt-Indies, publiſhed by Capt. Rob. Knox, who was a Captive there Twenty Years; we Read, that in December, 1664. there was a dangerous Rebellion againſt their King, about which time there appeared

a fear

a fearful Blazing Star; Juſt at the inſtant of this Riſing the Star was right over our Heads, and one thing I much wondered at, that whereas before this Inſurrection the Tail ſtood away Weſt, from whence this Rebellion ſprung, yet the very Night after the Tail was turned toward the Eaſt, and by degrees diminiſhed away. At this time I ſay, the People having been long and ſore oppreſſed by this Kings Cruel Government, contrived a Plot againſt him: He uſed to ſhed Blood without the leaſt reaſon, his Cruelty appearing both in the Tortures and painful Deaths which he inflicted; and in the extents of his Puniſhments, deſtroying whole Families for the miſcarriage of one Perſon; for when he is diſpleaſed with any, he does not command to kill them outright, but firſt torments them, by cutting and pulling away their Fleſh with Pincers, burning them with hot Irons to make them confeſs their Confederates, whereby they many times confeſs more than they ever ſaw or knew, to be rid of their Torments. After Confeſſion he ſometimes commands to hang their two Hands behind their Necks, and to make them Eat their own Fleſh, and Mothers to Eat their own Children; and leads them through the City in publick view to terrifie all, to the place of Execution, the Dogs following to Eat them; who are ſo accuſtomed to it, that ſeeing a Priſoner led away they follow after. At the place of Execution there are ſome always ſticking upon Poles, others hanging up in Quarters upon Trees, beſides what lie killed by the Elephants on the ground, or by other ways; His wrath is not appeaſed by the Execution of the Malefactor, but oft-times he puniſheth all his Generation and kills them altogether, or gives them away for Slaves; ſo far is he from regarding the good of his Country, that he rather endeavours its Deſtruction: For being Eighty Years Old, Nature tells him he muſt leave it: However there is no loveloſt between the King and his People, which occaſioned this Conſpiracy againſt him. The Deſign was to Aſſault the

Kings

Kings Court in the Night, and to slay him, and make the Prince his Son King, he being then about 15 years of Age, and was with his Mother the Queen in the City of Cande. The time appointed to act it was December 20. 1664. at Twelve a Clock at Night, and having got Two Hundred Men, (not needing any more since they had so many Confederades at Court,) in the dead of the Night they came marching into the City of Nillemby where the King then was. The Captain of the Watch was thought to be of the Party, but if he were not, it was not in his Power to resist them, however he was afterward Executed for it. Being entred the City, they hastened to the Court, and fell upon the Great Men who lay then without the Palace upon the Guard. Many who were not intrusted with the Design were killed, and those that could make their escape, got in unto the King, who was secured only with a Clay Wall Thatched, which was all his strength; yet those People were afraid to Assault his Person, lying still till the Morning; At which time the King made his escape unto the Mountains with only Fifty Persons; Some Horses went with him, but the Ways were so bad that he could not Ride; so they were fain to drive an Elephant before him to break the way through the Woods that the King with his Followers might pass. As he fled, the Conspirators pursued him, but at a great distance for fear of some exeellent Fowling Pieces which he had with him, & so he got safe to the Mountain Gauluda about 15 Miles off, where many of the Inhabitants resorted to him; But if the Rebel-Party had been resolute, who were the greater number, even almost all the Kingdom, this Hill could not have secured him, but they might have driven him from thence, there being many ways by which they might have Ascended.

The People having thus driven away the old King, marched to the City of Cande, and proclaimed the Prince to be King, telling us English, that what they had done

done was not rashly, but upon good Consideration and Advice, the King by his evil Government having occasioned it, who went about to destroy both them and their Country: As in detaining Ambassadors; hindering all Trade; making Prisoners of all People that came upon his Land, and killing his Subjects and their Children, not suffering them to enjoy or see their Wives; And that all this was contrary to reason, and as they were informed, to the Government of other Countries. The Prince being Young and Tender, and having never been out of the Palace, nor never seen any but those that attended his Person, was affrighted to see so many coming and bowing down to him, and telling him he was King, and his Father was fled into the Mountains; neither did he say or act any thing as not owning the business, or else not knowing what to say or do. This much discouraged the Rebels to see they had no Thanks for their pains; and so all things stood till Decemb. 25. 1664. at which time they intended to march and fall upon the old King; But in the mean time the Kings Sister flies away with the Prince from the City into the Country near the King, which so amazed the Rebels, that the Money, Cloth and Plunder which they had taken, and were going to distribute to strangers to joyn with them, they scattered about the Town and Fled away; Others of their Company seeing the business was overthrown, to make amends for their former Fact, revolted and fell upon their Consorts, killing and taking Prisoners all they could. The People were now all up in Arms against each other, killing whom they pleased, only saying they were Rebels, and taking their Goods. By this time a great Man had drawn out his Souldiers into the Field, and declared for the old King, and so went to seize the Rebels that were scattered abroad; but understanding they were all fled, and no whole Party or Body left to resist him, he marched into the City killing all he could catch: And so all revolted, and

came

came back to the King again, whilſt he only lay ſtill upon his Mountain. The King needed to take no care to ſeize or execute the Rebels, for they themſelves out of their zeal to him, and to make amends for what was paſt, impriſoned and killed all they met, the Plunder being their own. This continued eight or ten Days which the King hearing of, commanded to kill no more, but only to impriſon them till Examination, which was not ſo much to ſave the Innocent, as that he might torment the Rebels and make them confeſs their Confederates, for he ſpared none that ſeemed guilty, and ſome lay chained in Priſon, being Sequeſtred of all their Eſtates, and begging for their Living. The K. could could not but be ſenſible that it was his Rigorous Government which occaſioned this Rebellion, yet amended it not in the leaſt, but like Rehoboam added yet more to the Peoples Yoke. And being thus reinſtated in his Kingdom, and obſerving that the Life of his Son gave incouragement to the Rebellion, he reſolved to prevent it by taking him away, and about a year after, his Son being ſick, the King takes this opportunity to diſpatch him, by pretending to ſend Phyſick to cure him, but was really Poyſon, which ſoon made an end of him. The People hearing of the Death of the Prince, according to the Cuſtom of that Country when any of the Royal Blood Die, came all in General toward the City where he was, with Black; or elſe very Dirty Cloaths, which is their Mourning; the Men all bare-headed, the Women with their Hair looſe, and hanging about their Shoulders to mourn and lament for the Death of the Young Prince; which the King hearing of, ſent them word, 'That ſince it was not his Fortune to Live to 'ſit on the Throne after him, and Reign over the 'Land, it would be but in vain to Mourn, and a great 'trouble and hindrance to the Country; and their 'voluntary good will was taken in as good part as the 'Mourning it ſelf: And ſo diſmiſt the Aſſembly, and Burned the Princes Dead Body without Ceremonies

or Solemnities. And one thing there is that argues him guilty of Imprudence and horrible Ingratatude, that moſt of thoſe who went along with him when he fled, of whoſe Loyalty he had ſuch ample Experience, he hath ſince cut off, and that with extream Cruelty too. In February, two years after, there appeared in this Country another Comet or ſtream in the Weſt, with the Head of it under the Horizon, much like that ſeen in England in 1680. The ſight of this did daunt both King and People, having ſo lately felt the ſad Event of a Blazing Star; The King ſent Men to the Higheſt Mountains in the Land to look if they could perceive the Head of it, which they could not, it being ſtill under the Horizon. This continued viſible a Month, and by that time was ſo diminiſhed as not to be ſeen: But no Remarkable Paſſages Enſued thereupon.

XLVIII. About five or ſix Nights after the Extinction of the firſt Comet that was ſeen in England, and in the ſame Month of December, another Comet was viſible, which continued till the middle of January; it was much leſs than the former, ſeeming about the bigneſs of an ordinary Trencher, Plate, 8 Inches over, and had prickly Rays diſperſed round it. In April 1665 a Third Comet was ſeen much of the Nature and Colour of the firſt, only a little more Jovial. This year June 3. A Victory was obtained againſt the Dutch, wherein Thirty Capital Ships were taken and deſtroyed, and Eight Thouſand Men kill'd and taken Priſoners. A great Plague began in London, and this year there Died in all Ninety Seven Thouſand Three Hundred and Six, whereof of the Plague Sixty Eight Thouſand Five Hundred Ninety Six. In February there was a great Tempeſt accompanied with Thunder Lightning and an Earthquake in divers places; at which time the ſtately Spire of Trinity Church in Coventry fell down, and demoliſhed a great part of the Church killing only one Man; and in Hampſhire a Juſtice of Peace riding by the way, was ſlain and

horſe

burnt by Lightning. In Auguſt 1665. Sir Robert Holmes deſtroyed 150. Dutch Ships, at the Fly in Holland, and burnt the Town of Bandaris upon the Iſland of Schelling, containing 1000 Houſes. September 2. about one a Clock in the Morning, a ſudden and lamentable Fire broke out in London, beginning in a place called Pudding-Lane near New-Fiſh-ſtreet, which in four Days Burnt down Thirteen Thouſand Two Hundred Houſes.

In 1669. In the Night, there was a cry made in the Town of Lichfield in England of Fire, Fire, and the Bells rang out, which frighted many; This was occaſioned by the ſight of a Sheet of Fire which hung over that City for half an hour, and then diſappeared. Upon July 10. the ſame year, at Weymouth in Dorſetſhire between Six and Nine a Clock in the Morning, the Sea was obſerved to Ebb and Flow 7 times, of which the greater notice was taken, becauſe the Weather was Fair and Calm, and the Tydes now very low; the like Accident having never been obſerved there but once before.

XLI. In July 1669. At Holſtein in Denmark were Prodigious Tempeſts, with ſuch dreadful Thunder and Lightning as affrighted the Cattle, and drove Hundreds of them into the Sea wherein they were drowned: At Mecklenburg in Germany there were Fires kindled by Lightning in divers parts of the Country. In 1672. happened a Fire in St. Katherines near the Tower of London, which conſumed above 100 Houſes. The French overrun great part of Holland, taking Thirty Cities and Towns in Thirty Days. In 1678. an horrid Popiſh Plot was diſcovered, and Sir Edmondbury Godfrey (who took the firſt Examination of Dr. Oats upon the Diſcovery thereof,) was Murdered by the Papiſts, for which three of them were Executed. Several Popiſh Lords were committed to the Tower, and December 1679. the Lord Stafford was Beheaded at Tower-Hill for High Treaſon. In 1680. May 18. about 2 a Clock in the Morning began a furi-

ous Storm of Thunder and Lightning in London, ſo that the Heavens ſemed to be in a Flame, accompanied with large Hail, and violent Rain, which continued ſeveral hours: About 10 in the Morning a ſtrange and unuſual Darkneſs overſpread the Sky, and there fell ſuch a terrible Storm of Hail, as the like was never ſeen in England: Before the Storm a great murmuring or ratling noiſe was heard in the Air, the Hailſtones were four, five and ſix Inches, nay ſome were ſeven, eight and nine Inches about; it continued above a quarter of an hour, whereby abundance of Glaſs Windows were ſhatttered to pieces, eſpecially Sky-Lights; they fell with ſuch violence that they cut the Faces of ſome, and the Heads and Hands of others, ſome ſtones ran into the ground above an Inch, and being taken out were as big as Pullets Eggs, and ſome larger; ſeveral were round, others ſquare and flat with ſharp Edges.

L. In the ſame year 1680. was a mighty Tempeſt of Rain, Hail, Lightning and Thunder in Oxfordſhire; It began about Eleven in the Morning, for the Sky being black and dark, a ſtorm of Hail fell with ſuch violence that the Hailſtones rebounded 3 Foot high; after which a fierce ſhower of Rain ſeemed to fall in Pailfuls. The Inhabitants ran into the Fields to ſave their Sheep, Lambs and other ſmall Cattle, but had much ado to return with their Lives: During this ſtorm the Heavens ſent forth ſuch huge flaſhes, that notwithſtanding that Deluge of Water which fell from the Sky, the Lightning took hold of ſome Houſes, but was quenched without much damage; yet ſeveral Barns were burnt down with all within them; in one a Man that was Thraſhing hardly made his eſcape: A Youth ſheltred himſelf in a Windmil, bur the ill natured Miller began to Swear and Curſe, aſking him if he was ſuch a Fool and Changling to be afraid of a little Lightning and Thunder; the Boy had ſcarce time to anſwer before he was ſtruck off the Stairs, and the Miller took him up half Dead; but had hardly re-

cover

covered the Youth, ere he himself was struck down with the Thunder, and taken up without appearance of Life though it is said he afterwards recovered.

LI. In 1680, at Blois in France, about one a Clock in the Morning a Tempest of Wind arose with such violence that it blew down the Body of the Church of St. Soulucar, the Jesuits Church and two Houses in the Street; the People ran into the Arched Cellars to save themselves: The Ruins fell upon, and round about the Arches, but the Rubbish being removed they were drawn out alive This Tempest was accompanied with a prodigious Hail, many Thousand Stones being found as big as a Mans Fist: This unusual Artillery of Heaven broke all the Slates wherewith the Houses were covered, and the Glass Windows all over the Town as if they had been beaten in a Mortar; without the Town Eight whole Parishes with the Fields adjacent were ruined with the Hail, as if no Corn had been sown, or Vines planted there; There were four other Parishes much indamaged, and multitudes of of Chimneys beaten down, so that the loss was invaluable. But it pleased God the Protestant Church in that Town was wonderfully preserved, tho' equally exposed to the Weather, without a Slate or any Glass broken, the direful marks of the Tempest being visible round about it; The same Divine Providence was seen in that neither Man, Woman nor Child were killed in this dreadful Desolation. A Ship Riding at Sea, being attacked by this furious Tempest was in great danger; for there broke so dreadful a Clap of Thunder into the Ship, that they all imagined their Guns had been accidentally fired, the Main Mast was split in sunder from top to bottom; the Main Top-mast was shivered into small Pieces, and the Pendant Burnt to Ashes; it beat down 14 Men upon the Deck, and had like to have thrown them into the Sea; those that were within Deck were likewise thrown down, five lay for Dead a considerable time, no Pulse or Breath being perceived, their Eyes

and Teeth immoveable; yet they had no visible hurt or wounds, only an intollerable smell of Brimstone; but by rubbing, forcing open their Mouths, and pouring down Cordials they all recovered, but seemed disturbed in their Senses, At the same time there were six others miserably burnt, their Flesh being scorched and yet their Garments not singed, their Skin was discoloured as if burnt by a Coal.

LII. In June 1680, in Pomerania in Germany great streams of Fire were seen in the Heavens with a terrible Fight between two Armies, and the noise of their Shooting, and the fiery Bullets which seemed to flie in the Air caused great Consternation, they giving great Light to their Houses for four Miles round. Likewise at Straelsound in Sweden they saw dreadful Fires in the Heavens, and unusual Flashes and Appearances, with the form of a great Bullet Flying through the Sky which seemed as bright as the Moon, and from the Body thereof proceeded great streams of Fire representing Snakes and Fiery Serpents; and several Suns were seen at once in the Firmament. In December 1680, a great Comet appeared in the South-West; at first there was seen an unusual and prodigious stream of Light arising out of the South-West; it seemed broadest at the Horizon, growing sharper upward by degrees, the Star from whence it proceeded was for some days not to be seen, but a while after it became visible, and the shape seemed altered, the stream being least and sharp at the Star, and broader upward; the Tail or *Blaze* of Light turning every Night more from the North to the East, like the hand of a Watch; about the middle of January st disappeared. In 1681. The Sea in Holland, Zealand and Flanders, breaking the Banks, ran a vast way into the Countrey, drowning Thousands of Cattle, and carrying away abundance of Hay and Corn; many Thousand Men, Women and Children lost their Lives; It rose so high that nothing was seen for some time but the tops of Steeples and Churches.

LV.

LV. In 1682. April 12. Extraordinary Thunder Lightning and Rain did much damage about London, and at New-Brainford it carried away several Houses and filled the Cellars with Water. May 6, At Ostend in Flanders, a Woman was delivered of two Female Children joyned together by the Crown of the Head; The Physitians consulted of parting them, but concluded it not to be done without danger; they seemed to be distinct in Life, Soul and Brains from the several actions they had; while one slept the other waked and eat; the Heads were so joyned that when one turned it self, the Neck of the other turned also; they Lived some time and were Baptized, but Died soon after.

LIII. In 1682 June 7. The Ship called, The Jamaica Merchant, being in the Gulf of Florida in the West-Indies, about 12 at Noon happpend a mighty Shower, with such dreadful Thunder as split the Main Mast, and threw the Men flat on the Deck, setting Fire betwe en Decks in several places, burst forth into dreadful Flames, and with all their diligence could not be quenched, so that they were forced to betake themselves to their Long-Boat, and happily escaped to another English Ship, not far off. Letters from Mosco, the Chief City of Russia of July 26, gave an Account, That the late Czar or Emperor Alexis, who Married with a Polish Lady, having by her means taken a great Affection to the manners and customs of that Nation, designing to introduce them among his own Subjects to Civilize them, had thereby raised a great hatred in the Boyars or Nobility, and other great Men against him, who resolved to Poyson him and his Queen, and accordingly effected it by th e means of a Jew: He had two Brothers, the Eldest named John about 20. Years Old, who had the same Mother, and was born Blind of one Eye, the other named Peter about 9 Years Old, who was born of a second Marriage, and his Mother the Princess Natalia was

living,

living; The Emperor being Dead in few hours, after suffering great Torments, the Chancellor of the Kingdom joyned with the Princess Natalia, and several Boyers, and other great Men, proclaimed the young Prince Peter Emperor; and at the same time the Princess Sophia, Sister to Prince John, General Komanski and many others espoused the Cause of the Elder Brother, and drew the Guards and Souldiers to their side, by perswading them that the late Czar was Poysoned, and that there was a design likewise to destroy them; So the Guards fell upon the Boyers, and others who had proclaimed Prince Peter Emperor, and destroyed many of them: After which Prince John was Proclaimed Emperor, but without deposing Prince Peter; so that there were two Emperors who were both Crowned, June 24 1681. The Emperor Alexis left a young Son, of whom it seems there was no notice taken, he being yet in the Cradle. The two Emperors Reigned together several Years without any difference; but Czar John Dying, Prince Peter continued to Reign alone; and having settled the Government in Peace, resolved to make a Journey into Forreign Countries. So sending two Ambassadors to several Princes in Europe, he accompanied them in Person; Travelling through Germany and Holland where his Ambassador had Audience of our Gracious, Soveraign King William: from thence he came to England in 1698. and continued here several Months, and at length returned back to Holland, and then to Vienna; designing to have visited the D. of Venice: But upon Advice that a Rebellion was risen in Russia he went Post back to Mosco: After having received the Honour due to his Character in some places where he came.

LIV. In Sixteen Hundred Eighty Two At Torto rica in Sicily, about seven in the Evening, after so great Darkness that they could not see another four paces asunder, there arose a great storm of Rain Light-

Lightning, and Thunder which lasted 36 hours; about one next Morning, great Torrents of Water caused by these Rains, fell down from the Mountains with such great violence that thay carried with them Trees of an extraordinary bigness, which threw down the Walls and Houses of the Towns they happened to beat against, overthrew the Town of St. Nicholas, and the Arch Deacon of the Town who retired thither perished with many others: There only remained one Abby and about fifty Houses, and those so shattered that they fell down soon after; about 600 of the Inhabitants were drowned, the rest being abroad in the Field gathering their Silk, fled to the Mountains, where they suffered much for want of Provisions; The Goods, Trees, Stones, Sand and other Rubbish which the Waters carried away, made a Bank two Miles in lenght, near the Mouth of the River where the Water before was very deep; several other Towns were destroyed; and Mount Ætna cast forth such abundance of Water, that all the Neighbouring Country was drowned.

LVIII. In 1682. August 14. Another Comet or Blazing Star was visible in London at Nine at Night North and by West; Its Head was large like the Star Venus, it was seen several Nights after, and having 30 Degrees of North Latitude it did never set; having continued some time, it disappeared, Aug. 25. the Mountain Vesuvius cast out Fire with a hideous noise, which from an hour after Sunset on Saturday till 3 next Morning caused a kind of Eaathquake, the Houses being observed to shake; The Mountain cast out Ashes, which were dispersed many Miles with the Wind, and covered the Streets of Naples as if with a deep Snow; Many great Coals of Fire fell also, for dread whereof the Inhabitants removed to other Cities: It threw down Three Thousand Buildings about the foot of the Mountain, and roared so loud as to be heard forty Miles off in a still night. At Florence in Italy, Sept. 29. there happened such a terrible Tempest

peſt of Rain, Wind, Rain, Hail and Thunder, about 18 Miles from that City upon the Mountains of Bologna, that for eight Miles in length and two in breadth, it ſwept away all the Branches from the Oaks, Cheſnuts and Olives, and much more from the ſmaller Fruit-Trees; It deſtroyed all the Autumn Harveſt and left not a Vine ſtanding; It carryed away the Roofs off of Houſes, and ſome were beaten to the ground, and ſeveral People killed in their Beds. A Church and Steeple were ruined and the Bells carried a quarter of a Mile; Many Wild Beaſts and Fowl, as Deer, Hares, Foxes, Patridges and ſmall Birds were found Dead; and if it had happened in the Day as it did in the Night, much Cattle and many People muſt needs have periſhed, for the Hailſtones were from Three to Five Pounds in weight, and the loſs not to be recovered in ſeven years time.

LVI. In 1682. Octo. 6. A ſtrange Monſter was Born at Exeter, having two perfect Heads, one ſtanding right as it ſhould, the other in the right Shoulder, with Eyes, Noſe, Ears, Mouth and Tongue to each Head; It it had two Arms and Hands, two Legs and Feet all in comely ſhapes; they were two Handſome Faces, it was living when born, but expired only giving one ſigh: It was Buried, but taken up again and expoſed to the view of numerous Spectators to the great advantage of the Parents.

Thus have I related many Strange & Prodigious Apparitions and Accidents in the Heavens, Earth and Sea in divers Countries for near 1700 years paſt; but as to the Application of them to particular Perſons or Places, an Ingenious Gentleman obſerves, it may be much doubted whether there be any certainty therein; ſince they have been judged ſometimes to portend good as well as evil: For though that Comet which ſome interpreted to preſage Luthers Preaching againſt Indulgences, and the Reformation which followed, beſpoke evil to the Popes Kitchen, yet it was the dawning of the Bleſſed Light of the Goſpel to the Weſtern Parts

of

of Christendom; But however if the terror and rareness of these Prodigies do upon any Account mind us of our Mortality, and prepare us for our end, or to reflect upon our own or the publick Crimes, which may call down Judgments upon us, and to implore his mercy and forbearance it may be useful & profitable; for this Age has need enough of Repentance, and without a Comet we want not abundant Notices and Warnings that if we do not forsake our horrid Enormities, we cannot long escape the signal vengeance of Heaven. But the making use of them to read the destiny of Kings, Nations and Governments, is irrational, Fantastcial and Heathenish, unbecoming either a Man or a Christian. And though it has been the opinion of Learned Pagans and Christians, that Comets portend Calamities to Nations, Countries, Cities, or particular Persons; and the Greeks use to say, All Comets are Forerunners of some Calamities; yet there are three things concerning Comets which may, and other three things which neither are, nor certainly can be known: For Instance, 1. Their Motion, 2. Their Magnitude, 3. Their Altitude (whether above or below the Planets) may by the Parallax, and a good Mathematician be certainly known; But then there are three other things which the best Mathematicians neither do nor certainly can know; 1. Their Generation, how they are produced, and of what matter they are made; 2. Their Signification, what they particularly portend, and to what Country, City or Person it relates. 3. Their Exit or Vanishing, how they come to disappear, and what become of them afterward. These things no Astrologers do, or can certainly know, they may ghess, but it is only Conjecture not Science, they having no ground from which they can certainly conclude their Conjectures to be true. Nay I may add, that neither the Pope by his Infallibility, nor the Devil by all his Subtilty, can certainly know what any Comet does particularly portend, unless please God who only knows to discover and reveal to them.

Surprizing Miracles of Art: Or, An Account of several Magnificent Buildings, and Curious Inventions, &c.

Part II.

HAving related a number of Miracles and Prodigies of Nature: I shall proceed to those of Art. The Chineses think themselves the wisest People upon Earth, and say, That they see with both Eyes and all other Nations but with one only, and boast that the most famous Inventions lately known to us in Europe, have been no strangers to them for many Ages past. It is recorded that Augustus Cæsar having adorned the City Rome gloried, That he found Rome of Brick, and left it of Marble; and certainly nothing makes more for the just Glory of a Prince than to leave his Dominions in better state than he found them: Yet the vast Expences of some Princes and People had been more truly commendable, and their mighty Works more really glorious, had they consulted more the Publick good than their own Ostentation: However it may not be unpleasant to describe some of them.

I. As to Buildings, The most famous Structure we read of, was after Noahs Flood; for Nimrod the Son of Chus, the Son of Cham, perswaded the People to secure themselves by Building some stupendious

Edifice which might reſiſt the fury of a ſecond Deluge. This Counſel was generally embraced; Heber only and his Family (as the Tradition goes) contradicting ſuch an unlawful attempt But the Major part prevailing, the Tower of Babel began to rear its Head of Majeſty Five Thouſand One Hundred and Forty Six Paces from the Ground, having its Baſis and Circumference equal to its Heighth: The paſſage to go up went winding about the outſide, of an exceeding great breadth, there being not only room for Horſes, Carts, and the like means of Carriage to meet and turn, but Lodgings alſo for Man and Beaſt, with Graſs and Corn-Fields; and admirable it is to conſider, what multitudes of Men there were in the World in ſo ſhort a ſpace, there being but Eight Perſons that came out of the Ark; and this Building was carried on by Five Hundred Thouſand Men. The Foundation was Nine Miles incompaſs: But God by the Confuſion of Tongues hindred their Proceeding, one not being able to underſtand what his fellow called for; which Du Bartas thus wittily deſcribes.

Bring me (quoth one) a Trowel quick, quick,
One brings him up a Hammer; hew this Brick
Another bids, and then they cleave a Tree;
Make faſt this Rope, and then they let it flee:
One calls for Planks, another Mortar lacks,
They bring the firſt a Stone the laſt an Ax:
One would have Nails, and him a Spade they give;
Another asks a Saw, and gets a Sieve:
Thus croſly croſt, they prate and rail in vain,
What one hath made, another ſpoils again;
This makes them leave their work, and like mad Fools
Scatter their Stuff, and tumble down their Tools.

II. We read in Ancient Hiſtories of the Seven Marvels or Wonders of the Word: The firſt was reckoned to be the Walls of Babylon; This City was ſeated on the Banks of the River Euphrates, which ran through the

the midſt of it; over which Semiramis built a ſtrong and ſtately Bridge of a Mile long, being each ſtone faſtned together with melted Lead, and is the Ancienteſt City of the World; built by Nimrod, near the Tower of Babel, and by him made the Imperial Seat of the Chaldean Kings; afterward beautified and inlarged by Semiramis the Wife of Ninus, one of his Succeſſors; and finally increaſed in bulk and beauty by Nebuchadnezzar, who added a New City to the Old, which he incompaſſed with three Walls, and three ſtately Gates; and near his Fathers Palace he bulit another more ſtately, where he raiſed Stone Works like Mountains, which he planted with all manner of Trees. He made alſo Penſile Gardens hanging as it were in the Sky, born upon Arches fourſquare, each ſquare containing four Hundred foot, filled above with Earth, wherein grew all ſorts of Trees and Plants; The arches were built one upon another, even to 50 Cubits high; He likewiſe made Aqueducts for watering theſe Gardens: He erected an Image of Gold in the Plain of Dura ſixty Cubits high, and ſix broad. Theſe ſtately Buildings ſo puft him up, that he arrogated to himſelf the whole Glory of them, ſaying in his Pride, 'Is not this great Babel wſiich I have Built, a City 'of great Fame and State; The compaſs of the Walls was 365 Furlongs, (or 60 Miles) according to the number of the Days in the year, in height 200 Cubits, and 50 Cubits in breadth; ſo that ſix Chariots might meet on the top, They were finiſhed in one year by 200000 Workmen; The City was fourſquare, and 15 Miles from one Corner to another; Inſomuch that Ariſtotle ſaith, 'It ought rather to be called a Coun-'try than a City, and that when the Town was taken, 'it was three Days before the furtheſt parts of it had 'any Intelligence thereof; which taking of the Town muſt be underſtood of the ſurprize thereof by the Medes and Perſians, in the Reign of Belſhazzar, when Daniel the Prophet Interpreted to that King the words Mene, Tekel, Peres, which were miraculouſly writ-

ten by a hand upon the Wall as he was banquetting with his Nobility, and foretold the very day before it was taken, that God had given his Kingdom to the Medes and Persians; All which was accomplished the Night following, when Darius King of Media and Persia besieging Babylon, took it on a sudden with the help of his Nephew Cyrus the Persian in the time of a great Feast, when the King, Nobility and People contemning their Enemies being over-confident of their own strenght, minded only Sports and Pastimes; which was surprized after this manner; The River Euphrates ran quite through the Town, round about whose Banks the Politick Cyrus cut many and deep Channels, into which he drained and emptied the River; conveying his own Forces into the Town all along the dry and yielding Channel, and in a little time made himself Master of it, the Babylonians being drowned in Wine and Debauchery. In the Reign of Queen Semiramis this City revolted from her, and the news thereof coming to her just as she was ordering her Hair, she thereupon leaving her Head half Dress't, went & Besieged it, never ordering the rest of her Hair till she had recovered it: Of this great Lady it is recorded, That she was Born in Ascalon a Town of Syria, and exposed to the fury of Wild Beasts, but being Born not to Die so ingloriously; she was brought up by Shepherds and at full Age presented to the Syrian Vice Roy, who gave her in Marriage to his only Son; going with him to the Wars, she fell into acquaintance with King Ninus, who liking her Person and Spirit, took her to his Bed; This bred in him a greater Affection to her, so as he granted her at her request the command of the Empire for 5 Days, making a Decree that her will in all things should be punctually performed: So she put on the Royal Robes, and some write, commanded the King to be slain. Having gotten the Empire, she exceedingly inlarged it, leading her Army consisting of 100000 Chariots of War, 300000 Foot and half a Million of Horse: A Woman worthy of Honour and

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Applause but only for her insatiable Lust, of which the Greek Writers charge her to be very guilty. This Queen caused an huge Obelisk or Pyramid to be cut out of the Armenian Mountains, all of one entire stone, 150 foot long, and 20 foot thick, which was foursquare, and was brought with much difficulty to the River Euphrates, and from thence to Babylon, where she Erected it to the admiration of future Ages. *Babylon* revolted from the *Persians* in the Reign of Darius Hystaspes, and that Victuals might not be wanting for the Men of War they strangled most of the Women. But when they had for 20 Months so obstinately defended the Town, that the Persians had little hope of prevailing, Zopyrus one of Darius's Captains mangling his Body and disfiguring his Face, by cutting off his own Ears and Nose, fled to the Babylonians complaining of the Tyrany of the King, as if he had been thus cruel to him; The Babylonians believing his Words, and knowing his Courage, committed the Charge of the Army to him, as a Man to whom such barbarous usage had made the King irreconcileable; But he taking his opportunity delivered both the Town and Souldiers into the hands of his Soveraign; which made Darius often say, That he had rather have one Zopyrus than 20 Babylonians. Here Died Alexander the Great after whose Death the Græcian Captains divided the Empire amongst themselves, leaving the Body of the King 8 Days unburied; A wonderful change of Fortune, that he who living thought the World too small for his Valour, being Dead should find no place big enough for his Body: The Walls of the City were Built of Stone, strongly joyned together with Lime and Ciment found in the Mines of that Country, and in the great Lake of Asphaltites in Judea, where sometimes Sodom and Gomorrah stood; within the Town were a great number of Marble Temples and Golden Images, whole Streets glittering with Gold and precious Stones; And among other Temples one of Belus built by Semiramis, and Dedicated to Cush, or Jupi-

ter Belus, foursquare, each side containing 2 Furlongs or 1000 Paces, with thick Towering Walls, and entred by 4 Gates of polished Brass; In the midst there was a Tower which had a 100 Brazen Gates and 250 Towers; and was half a quarter of a Mile both in height and breadth; upon which were raised 8 other Towers one above another, with easie Stairs to ascend to the top; where there was a Sumptuous Bed and a Table of Gold. In the top of this Chappel were placed 3 Golden Statues, one of Jupiter 40 Foot long, weighing 1000 Talents, each Talent containing 133 pounds English Mony: Another Image was of Ops weighing as much, sitting in a Golden Throne; at her Feet were two Lyons and divers huge Serpents of Silver, each weighing 30 Talents; The Third Image was of Juno standing of 800 Talents; to all which was added a Common Table of Gold 40 foot long and 12 foot broad weighing 50 Talents: There were likewise 2 standing Cups of 30 Talents; and 2 Vessels for Perfumes of the like weight; Besides 3 other Vessels of Gold weighing 120 Talents; All which the Persian Kings after the Conquest of it took away. Finally, such wonderful things are written by credible Authors of Artificial Mountains, Orchards and Gardens hanging in the Air, as seem incredible: All which demonstrates the wonderful Wealth and Glory of those Monarchs. But after the taking it by the Macedonians its Grandeur and Magnificence began to decline, lessening a fourth part in the time of Quintus Curtius, and was reduced to Desolation in the Days of Pliny, and in the Reign of the Emperor Adrian, there was nothing left of Babilon but a poor Wall, which served for a Park for Wild Beasts, in which the King of Persia used to hunt; and those who have lately Travelled thither relate, it is now so full of Lyons, Savage Beasts, Robbers and Murderers, that Passengers are forced to have Souldiers to Guard them. From whence we may observe the exact accomplishment of the Prophecy of Jeremiah, ch. 51. concerning this City, 'Babylon shall become heaps,

'a dwelling place for Draggons, an aſtoniſhment and 'an hiſſing without any Inhabitant; The Wild Beaſts 'of the Deſert, with the Wild Beaſts of the Iſlands 'ſhall dwell there, and the Owl ſhall dwell there, and 'it ſhall be no more Inhabited, neither ſhall it be dwelt 'in from Generation to Generation, and the Land ſhall 'be Deſert and Dry. And there is not now any Town or Village near that once famous City, nor ſo much as a Tree or Green Herb in all that Territory, but all is become a Sandy Deſart; For Bagdat which is now called *New Babylon*, is a Days Journey from the place where the Old City ſtood; and this Barrenneſs is wonderful, conſidering that Pliny ſaith it was the moſt fruitful Country of the Eaſt, and that the Ground uſually yielded 200, and ſome years 3 or 400 for one. Treaſure of Time. Vol 1.

III. The Second Wonder of the World was the Coloſſus of the Sun at Rhodes; It was the Statue or Figure of a Man dedicated by the Gentiles to the Sun, or Jupiter, compoſed of Braſs of an incredible bigneſs, and in height like a mighty Tower, ſo that it can hardly be imagined how it was raiſed, and made in that manner. Pliny ſaith, it contained 70 Cubits in height, and was 12 years in making, though many able Workmen continually wrought about it, and that it coſt 300 Talents: This Statue was ſo immeaſurably great, it ſeemed as if the Earth could no longer ſuſtain it, ſo that what was twelve years in making, having ſtood 66 years was caſt down in an inſtant by an Earthquake; After this fall, which was in the time of Pliny, many went to ſee and wonder at it; for ſaith he, there were few Men who could imbrace one of its Fingers, the leaſt of which was greater than any Man whatſoever: It ſtood with its two Legs ſtriding over an Haven, between which Ships might paſs with their Maſts up; This Coloſſus lay there a long time, the Rhodians being forbid by an Oracle to erect it again, or pretending ſo to ſave that Charge; yet they held the Braſs and other Materials almoſt ſacred, which

nune ventured to meddle with till Mnavius the Ægyptian General in the year 600, finding no such scruple of Conscience, made a Prey thereof. For after he had overcome Constans the Emperor in a Sea-fight, and had conquered Rhodes, he sold this Image as it lay on the ground to a Jew, who loaded 900 Camels with the Brass thereof. Treasure of Time. Vol. 2.

IV. The Third Wonder of the World, Historians record to be the Pyramids of Egypt, and if all be certain which is written of them, are truly admirable: They were vast and stupendious Structures, many in number, three most celebrated. The principal was scituate on the South of the City Memphis, and on the Western Banks of Nilus, they ended in a sharp point like a flame of Fire, from whence they had their name; It is related that for erecting them there were 360000 Men imployed 20 years: They were built by the vanity of the Egyptian Kings for their Sepulchers when Dead, and many times only to keep their Subjects in imployment: And upon these it is thought the Israelites were employed by Pharaoh, when they cryed to the Lord, and he delivered them by the hand of Moses. The largest was built on the Top of a Rocky hill, 100 Foot above the Plain, with a Gentle and easie ascent the height of the Scituation adding to the Beauty of the Work, and the Rock to the strength thereof: It was built for the Sepulcher of Cheops an Egyptian K. Each side of this Pyramid is 693 Foot English measure so that the whole Circumferrence of the Basis and Foundation contains 480249 square Feet, or 11 English Acres of ground. The height and breadth are both the same, that is, 693 foot; The Ascent to the top is from all sides without; by degrees: the lowermost step is 4 foot high and 3 in breath, which running about the Pyramids in a level, makes on every side a long, but narrow walk; The second Row is like the first, retireing inward from the first 3 feet, and so runs about the Pyramid: In the same manner is the third Row placed above the second, and so in order the rest,

reſt, like ſo many Stairs riſing one above another to the top, which is 9 foot ſquare, conſiſting of 3 Stones only, yet large enough for 60 Men to ſtand upon; No ſtone in the whole Building ſo little as to be drawn by any of our Carriages, yet were brought thither from the Arabian Mountains; but how brought, and by what Engines mounted is an equal wonder.

The Degrees by which Men aſcend, are not all of an equal depth, for ſome are 4 Foot and others ſcarce 3, and the higher they aſcend, the more they diminiſh in breadth and thickneſs: Theſe are all made of maſſy poliſhed Stones, the breadth of every ſtep being one ſingle and intire Stone, containing 30 Foot; the number of theſe ſteps is 207, On the North ſide aſcending 38 feet upon an Artificial Bank of Earth, there is a ſquare and narrow paſſage leading to the inſide of this Pyramid, containing in length 92 feet, and was the labour of an exquiſite hand, as appears by the ſmoothneſs and evenneſs of the Work, and by the cloſe knitting of the joynts; It is now an habitation for great Batts of a foot long; At the end of this entrance you muſt climb up a Maſſy Stone 8 or 9 foot, where you enter into a Gallery, the pavement whereof is of ſmooth and poliſhed White Marble; the breadth is 5 foot, and the height the like; the length of this Gallery is 100 foot; At the end of this begins a ſecond Gallery, a ſtately piece of work, not inferior in curioſity of Art, or richneſs of Materials to the moſt ſumptuous Buildings. It is divided from the former by a Wall, at the end whereof is a Well 3 foot over, the ſides of which are lined with White Marble; it is 86 Cubits in depth, hewn through the Rock where the Pyramid ſtands; About 15 foot thence is a ſquare Paſſage of mighty Stone exquiſitely joyned, containing 110 foot, at the end of which is an Arched Vault or little Chamber, the length 20 foot, and the breadth 17; The length of the ſecond Gallery is 154 feet of White and Poliſhed Marble, both Roof, Walls and Bottom, and on each ſide Benches of the ſame.

At the end of this Gallery you enter into a square hole, which brings you into a Room Lined with rich and speckled Theban Marble, out of which through another Passage of the same stone curiously cut, you come to the North end of a sumptuous and well proportioned Room; where Art seems to contend with Nature, the curious work not being inferiour to the Rich Materials; It stands in the heart or center of the Pyramid, the floors, sides and roof all of excellent Theban Marble; The Stones which cover this room are of a stupendious length, like so many huge beams lying flat cros the Room, and bearing up that almost infinite Weight and Mass of the Pyramids above; Of these there are 9 which cover the Roof, the length of the Room is 34 English feet, the breath 17, and the height 19 feet; in the midst of this glorious Room stands the Tomb of Cheops of one Piece of Marble, hollow within, and sounding like a Bell, but empty; For though the Egyptian Kings intended these for their Sepulchers, yet it happened they were not Buried therein, for the People being inraged for the slavery and toilsomness of the Work, and for their Cruelty and Oppression, threatned to tear in pieces their Dead Bodies, and with scorn and ignominy to throw them out of their Sepulchers; so these Princes commanded their Friends to Bury them in some obscure place.

The Tomb is smooth and plain, without Sculpture or ingraving; The outsides contain in length 7 Foot, in depth 3 Foot, and the same breath; the hollow part within is 6 foot long and 2 foot deep; so that it appears Mens Bodies are as big now as they were 3000 years ago, for it is so long since this Tomb was made; The charge whereof was so great, that tho' the Workmen had no other Food but Garlick, Radishes and Onions, yet it cost that King 1800 Talents. Some with great labour have climbed up to the top of this Pyramid, but being above, they seemed to lose their Sight by looking

ing down, judging themselves above the Clouds, where-by their Brains were troubled.

Next to this in bulk and beauty, is the Pyramid of a Daughter of Cheops, who, to finish her Fathers undertaking, and raise her own to the height, prostituted her body to all Comers, requiting but one Stone toward the work from each of her Customers. Treat. of Time.

Not far from this Pyramid are the Egyptian Mummies, which are the Graves of the antient Egyptians, with innumerable descents like the narrow mouths of Wells, some ten Fathoms deep, leading into long Vaults hewn out of the Rock with Pillars of the same; Between every Arch lye Corps, ranked one by another, shrouded in a number of folds of Linnen, and swathed with Bands of the same, the breasts of many being marked with strange Hieroglyphick Characters; The Linnen being pull'd off, the bodies appear solid, uncorrupt, and perfect in all their dimensions; To keep them from putrefaction, they draw the Brains out at the Nostrils with an Iron Instrument, filling the head with preservative spices, then cutting up the belly with an Ethiopian Stone they take forth the Bowels, cleanse the inside with Wine, and so stuffing it with a composition of Myrrh, Cassia, and other odours, close it up again; The same the poorer sort effect with Bitumen, fetched from the Lake of Sodom, whereby they have been preserved above three thousand years.

On the Bank of the River Nilus stood that famous Labyrinth, built by Psammiticus King of Egypt, situate on the South-side of the Pyramids, and North of Arsinoe; It contained within the compass of one continued Wall 3500 Houses, and twelve Royal palaces all covered with Marble, and had one only Entrance, but innumerable turnings and returnings, sometimes one over another, and all very difficult to such as were not acquainted with them. The Building was more under ground than above, the Marble Stones being laid with such Art that neither Wood nor Cement was imployed in any part of the Fabrick; The Chambers

were

were ſo ordered, that the doors upon their opening ave a Report like a crack of Thunder; The chief Entrance was of white Marble, adorned with ſtately Columns, and curious Imagery; At the end of it a pair of Stairs 90 Steps conducted into a gallant Porch or Portico, ſupported with Pillars of Theban Marble, which was the entrance into a fair and ſtately Hall, the place of the General Convention of the Nobles of the Kingdom, all of poliſhed Marble, ſet out with the Statues of their Gods; A Work afterward imitated by Dedalus in the Cretan Labyrinth, though it fell as ſhort of the Glories of this as King Minos was inferior to Pſammiticus in Power and Riches. Heylins Coſmography.

The Lake of Meris was an admirable Work, undertaken by Meris one of the Egyptian Kings, for greatneſs like to the Sea; It was 600 furlongs from the City of Memphis, the circumference containing ſome hundreds of furlongs, the depth 300 feet, many millions of men were imployed ſeveral years about it: The benefit of it to the Egyptians, and the wiſdom of that King cannot be ſufficiently commended; for ſince the riſing of the River Nilus is not always alike, and the Countrey is more fruitful by the moderateneſs thereof; He digged this Lake to receive the ſuperfluity of the waters, that neither by the greatneſs of the Inundation, it ſhould cauſe Mariſhes, or by the ſcarcity of water the Earth ſhould not yield her ſtrength; ſo he cut a Ditch from the River to this Lake 80 furlongs long, and 300 feet in breadth, by which either receiving in, or diverting the River, he gave at pleaſure a ſufficient quantity of water to the Huſbandmen; In the midſt of this Lake, King Mæris built a Sepulcher, and two Pyramids each of 100 fathoms high, placing upon them two Marble Statues, ſitting on a Throne; one repreſenting himſelf, the other his wife, to make his Memory immortal; The Revenues which riſe by the Fiſh of this Lake, he gave to his wife to buy ſweet Ointments, Ornaments and Jewels, which amounted to

1000

1000 pound a day; For it was repleniſhed with Fiſh of twenty ſorts, ſo that many were continually catching and ſalting of them. Diodorus Siculus Hiſt.

5. The Fourth Marvel or Wonder of the World was the Tomb of Mauſolus King of Caria, in the Greater Aſia, built by his Queen Artemiſia, who ſo dearly affected her Huſband, that ſhe is recorded as an abſolute Pattern of Conjugal Affection; After his death ſhe lamented his loſs with extraordinary Sorrow, and reſolved to erect a Tomb or Sepulcher anſwerable to the Love ſhe had for him, and ſuch indeed it proved, being accounted for rare workmanſhip, and coſtly magnificence one of the Worlds Wonders: The Stone of the whole Structure was of curious Marble 411 foot in Circuit, and 25 Cubits high, ſupported with thirty Pillars excellently ingraven; This Building was open on all ſides, with Arches 73 foot wide, framed by the moſt exquiſite workmen of that Age, and the perfection of the work was ſo admirable, that ever after all ſumptuous and beautiful Tombs were called Mauſolæa, of which Martial thus writeth,

> Mauſolus Tomb which hangeth in the Sky,
> The Men of Caria's Praiſes Deifie.

It is recorded, that Artemiſia after the death of her Huſband lived in continual Tears and mourning, and died before the Work was finiſhed, having drunk the Bones of her Huſband beaten into Powder, which ſhe buried in her own body, as the choiceſt Sepulcher ſhe could provide for him.

6. The Fifth Wonder of the World was the Temple of Diana at Epheſus in Ionia a Province of Aſia. Pliny ſaith it was built by the Amazons, and contained 425 foot in length, and 220 in breadth, ſo artificially contrived that it was 220 years in finiſhing; It was founded in a Lake, to prevent the danger of Earthquakes; and it is ſaid, that a great quantity of Coal-duſt and Wooll was laid under the Foundation

The Seven Wonders

1 The Walls of Babylon.

2 The Colossus of Rhodes.

3 The Pyramids of Egypt.

4 The Tomb of Mausolus.

The Temp. of Diana at Ephe. 6 The Image of Jupiter Olympus.

The Watch of Tower Pharos. The Temple of Jeruſalem.

to secure the moist places; It had 127 Pillars of Marble polished; each of these Pillars were erected at the charge of so many of the Kings of Asia; The Doors of the Temple were of Cypress, which after 400 years were as fresh if new made; The Roof was of Cedar: The Image of Diana, which the superstitious Vulgar believed came down from Jupiter out of Heaven, was made by one Canesia, some say of Ebony, others of the Vine; which having many holes was filled up with Spikenard, the moisture whereof closed up the rifts: It was adorned with rich and unvaluable Gifts. It was contrived by Ctesiphon, and after it was finished was fired 7 times; But last of all by Erostratus who observing the magnificence thereof, resolved to burn it to get himself a Name; but to disappoint him the Princes of those Countries forbid that any one should speak, write or record his Name; yet all to no purpose, for latter Historians name him, and call him Erostratus. This glorious Temple was burnt the same Night that Alexander the Great was Born, which gave occasion to that witty scoff, That Diana (who was the Goddess of Midwifry) could not attend the preservation of her Temple, being then busied at the Birth of so great a Prince. Some write that this Temple was afterward rebuilt, more sumptuous and magnificent than before, and that the Master of the work was named Democrates.

VII. The Sixth Wonder of the World, was the Idol or Image of Jupiter Olympus, which stood in his Temple in Achaia, between the Cities of Elis and Pisa: This Statue was renowned as well for Artificial perfections, and Admirable Workmanship, as for the greatness thereof, being 60 Cubits high, composed by that excellent Workman Phidias, of Gold and Ivory: Some say, that Phidias was taxed with imperfection, that he had not proportioned the Image to the bigness of the Temple, because he had made it sitting, and so large that if the standing upright were considered, the Temple could not contain it: In honour of this Jupi-

ter,

er, the Olympick Games were Instituted by Hercules and celebrated on the Plains near this City in the year of the World 2757. The exercises were Bodily, as running in Chariots, running on foot, wrastling, fighting with Clubs and the like; But yet there repaired thither Orators, Poets and Musicians, and all that thought themselves excellent in any laudable Quality to make trial of their Abilities; the very Criers who proclaimed the Victories contending who should cry loudest, and best play his part: The rewards given to the Victors were only Garlands of Palm or such slight remembrances; and yet the Greeks no less esteemed this small sign of Conquest and Honour, than the Romans did their most Magnificent Triumphs. Those who were Conquerors therein were met by the Principal Men of the City where they lived, and a Passage was broken through the Walls of the Town for their Reception, as if the ordinary Gates were not capable of so high an Honour as to afford them entrance t The Judges of these Games were Citizens of Elis appointed for that purpose; Of these Games Horace thus writes,

Some in Olympick dust take Pride
Their Chariots and themselves to hide,
Whom the won Mark, and Palm so priz'd
Like to the Gods hath Eternized.
Such as like heavenly Angels come
With an Elean Garland home.

VIII, The Seventh Wonder of the World was the Tower of Pharos, which stood in an Island of that Name near Alexandria in Egypt, a Mile distant from the Land, but joyned to the Continent by Cleopatra Queen of Egypt upon this occasion; The Rhodians then Lords of the Sea, used to exact Tribute of every Island within those Seas, and consequently of this; Their Ambassadors being sent to Cleopatra to demand this Tribute, she detained them 7 Days, under pre-

tence of celebrating some solemn Feastivals and in the mean time by making huge Dams and Banks in the Sea, with incredible charge and speed, she united Pharos to the Shore, so that it was no longer an Island which finished. She sent away the Rhodians empty handed, with this witty Jeer, That they were to take Toll of the Islands, but not of the Continent: A work of great Rarity and Magnificence, both for the bigness of it, taking up 7 Furlongs of ground: and for that incredible speed wherewith it was finished; As for the Watch Tower called Pharos, by the name of the Island, it was built by Ptolomy Philadelphus King of Egypt for the benefit of Sailors, (the Roads on that Coast being very unsafe, and full of flats,) to guide them over the Bar of Alexandria; It was of a wonderful height, ascended by degrees, and having many Lanthorns on the top, where Lights were burned every Night flaming like a Beacon or direction to Seamen; it was erected of Marble of curious Workmanship; and scituated upon a Mountain incompassed with Water; the chief Workman was Sostratus, who ingraved on the Work this Inscription, Sostratus of Cnidos, the Son of Dexiphanes to the Gods Protector for the safeguard of Sailors; This Inscription he covered with Plaister, and thereon ingraved the Name and Title of the King who was the Founder; to the end that the Kings name being washed away, his own which was written in Marble might be eternized to Posterity as the Founder thereof. Nigh unto Pharos Cæsar pursued Pompey into Egypt, and having discontented Ptolomy the King thereof by demanding Pay for his Souldiers, Cæsars Navy lying here at an Anchor was assaulted by Achilles one of young Ptolomys Commanders. Cæsar himself being then at Alexandria, and hearing of the skirmish hastened to Pharos resolving to succour his Navy in Person; but the Egyptians coming upon him on all sides, he was compelled to leap into the Sea, and swim for his Life; and though to avoid their Darts he sometimes dived, yet he still he

eld his left Hand above Water, and in it his Commen-ies which he carried safe to his Ships,, and incou-ging his Men, got the Victory; Its said, That Egypt th only two Doors, the one by Land which is the rong Town of Pelusium, or Damiara, the other by Water, which is this Pharos. Heylins Cosmography b. 3.

IX. Having related these Seven Wonders of the World, I shall proceed to some other famous Struc-ures, and among them we read of none more Magni-cent than the Temple of Solomon, but that being at rge described in the Books of the Kings and Chroni-les; I shall give a description of the City and Temple f Jerusalem, when destroyed by the Romans: Jeru-lem was incompassed with a Treble Wall on every de, save only that part which was inclosed with in-accessible Valleys, where it needed only one Wall; It was built upon two Hills, one opposite to the other, separated by a Valley, which was repleniſhed with Houses. One of these Hills whereon stood the upper part of the City, was higher and steeper than the other, which David compassing with a Wall, called it the City of David; On the other Hill called Acra, stood the lower part of the City, opposite whereunto was another Hill lower than that, divided by a large Val-ley; but when the Asmonians Reigned, they filled up this Valley, and cut down the top of Acra, that it might not hide the Temple; Within one of the Val-leys was Siloam a Fountain of sweet Water; The out-most Wall by reason of the Valley about it, and the the Rock whereon it stood was impregnable, built by David, Solomon and other Kings; A fourth Wall was begun by Agrippa; In humane Reason had it been fi-nished, the City could never have been taken, for the Stones were 20 Cubits long, and 10 broad, so not eas-ly undermined, nor battered with Engines; but he built this Wall only 10 Cubits high, fearing least Clau-dius Cæsar should think he designed to rebel: Yet af-terward the Jews raised it twenty Cubits high, made a bar-

a battlement 2 Cubits high, and the Tower 3 Cubits in all 24 Cubits high: Upon the Walls were 3 Towers 20 Cubits broad and 20 Cubits high, built foursquare very ſtrong; within theſe Towers were Rooms to dwell in, and Ciſterns to receive Rain Water; The third Wall had 90 of theſe Towers, and between every Tower were 200 Cubits ſpace, the ſecond Wall had 14 Towers, and the old Wall 60, the Compaſs of the whole City being 43 Furlongs.

Between the North and Weſt part of the City upon the outmoſt Wall ſtood the Tower Pſephina, raiſed 70 Cubits high, ſo that in a clear Day one might thence diſcover Arabia, and the utmoſt Confines of Judea, even to the Sea. Juſt oppoſite to this, was the Tower Hippicon built by Herod upon the Old Wall, which for Bigneſs, Beauty and Strength, ſurpaſſed all others in the World: It had four corners, each of which was 25 Cubits broad, as many long, and 30 Cubits high and in no place hollow; On the top was a Well to receive Rain Water 20 Cubits deep; on the top of all were Houſes 25 Cubits high divided into many Rooms; Above them were battlements two Cubits, and Turrets 3 Cubits high, ſo that in all it was 84 Cubits high Herod built a ſecond Tower, in breadth, length and height 40 Cubits, in form of a ſquare Pillar all ſolid, and not hollow within, and above this a Porch 10 Cubits high adorned with Turrets and Pinacles; Over the midſt of this Porch he built another Tower, diſtinguiſhed into handſome Rooms, and ſumptuous Baths Beautified on the Top with Turrets and Pinacles; ſo the whole height was 90 Cubits; Laſtly he built a third Tower which he called by his Queens Name Mariamne, 20 Cubits in height and breadth, all of ſolid ſtone, having more ſtately and magnificient Lodging than any of the former; it was in all 55 Cubits high. Theſe Towers were very high by reaſon of their Scituation on the old Wall which ſtood upon a Rock 50 Cubits high, and were built all of white Marble, each Stone being 20 Cubits long, 10 broad and 5 thick

ick, ſo curiouſly joyned that they ſeemed all but one one: Within the City was the Kings Palace, ſurpaſ- all in the World for largeneſs and curious Work- nſhip; invironed with a Wall 30 Cubits high, orned with Towers and Beautified with Houſes for o of the Nobility: The Variety of the Marble was mirable, all ſorts being therein uſed though never ſo rce; In every Room were many Veſſels of Gold and ver, and ſeveral Porches adorned with curious Pil- rs; There were many pleaſant Walks with all man- r of Trees, and Fountains, which ſpouted up Water d Ciſterns Beautified with Brazen Statues from hich ran Water continually.

The Temple was built upon a Rocky Mountain, the lain on the top was as firſt ſcarce big enough for the emple and Court, the Hill being very ſteep, but the eople every day bringing Earth thither, they at laſt ade it plain and large enough, and with wonderful rioſity and Labour incloſed the Hill with a Treble all, which was not effected in many Ages, with the ſt of all the Holy Treaſure offered to God from all rts of the World; The Foundations of the Temple re laid 300 Cubits deep; The Stones were 40 Cu- its; The Porches were double, ſupported by many tely Pillars 25 Cubits high, all of one piece of white arble; The tops were of Cedar ſo exactly wrought, aſtoniſhed the beholders; Theſe Porches were thir- Cubits broad, and the compaſs of all was ſix Fur- ngs; The Courts were curiouſly wrought, and paved ith all ſorts of Stones. The way to the inward emple was incloſed with ſtones wrought like Lat- ce, three Cubits high of curious Workmanſhip; To is there was an aſcent by 14 ſteps, and above, it was ur-ſquare, incloſed with a Wall by it ſelf 40 Cubits gh on the outſide, and all covered with ſtairs to aſ- nd up to it, and within it was 25 Cubits high; At e top of the 14 ſtairs within the Wall, was a level ompaſſed with a Wall of 300 Cubits with Gates; d between them were Porches oppoſite to each other,

reach-

reaching from the Wall to the Treasury, supported wi
mighty Pillars; all the Gates were covered with Pla
of Gold, only one with Corinthian Brass, which
Beauty excelled the other, dazling the Eyes of
Spectators. In every Gate were two Doors 30 Cub
long and 40 in height, supported with 2 Pillars,
Cubits thick; The Gate covered with Corinthian Br
was 50 Cubits high, and the other Gates, 40, m
richly adorned than the rest; Lastly the Holy of Holi
or *Sanctum Sanctorum* Scituate in the midst, had
Stairs to go up to it; the fore part of it was 100 Cub
high and as many broad; backward it was 40 Cubi
on each side it had as it were two shoulders, in heig
20 Cubits, The first Gate was 20 Cubits high and
wide, and had no Doors, to shew that Heaven w
always open, &c. All the fore-parts were gilde
and all within covered with fine Gold: The in
part was divided into two Rooms, whereof the fi
only might be seen, which was in height 90 Cub
in length 40, and in breadth 20. Round about
Wall was a Golden Vine, whereon hung Grapes
Clusters all of Gold, every Cluster being 6 foot lo
It had Golden Gates 55 Cubits high and 16 bro
and curious hangings of the same length, admira
wrought with Purple, Violet and Scarlet Silk; all
Fabrick was so exquisite and rich that none could I
ginè any Workmanship wanting; For it was all cov
ed with massy Plate of pure Gold which astonish
the Beholders; The top was all set with Rods
Gold sharp like Pikes at the ends, lest Birds sho
sit thereon to defile it; The Stones wherewith it
built were 45 Cubits in length, six broad and as m
thick; Josephus Hist. lib. 6.

Jerusalem was a principal City in Joshua's ti
when Adonibezek was King, who was slain by h
yet the Jebusites held it 400 years after, till Da
won it, though the Inhabitants did so much rely
the place that they boasted their Blind and La
should defend it, 2 Sam. 5. 6. David strengthene

with a Caſtle, and Beautified it with Palaces. After his Solomon inlarged, further beautified and fortified it. The Pallaces, Gates and Walls could not be matched in all the World; it had 150000 Inhabitants beſides Women and Children; The Trench about it was 60 foot deep, cut out of the Rock, and 250 foot broad: Not long after Shiſhack King of Ægypt took it, and became Maſter of Solomons riches, and all King Davids ſpoils which he had taken from many Nations, 1 Kings 14. It was again plundred, and part of the Wall broken down by Joas King of Iſrael in Amazia's reign, 2 Kings 16. Not long after Ahaz the fifteenth King of Juda impoveriſhed the Temple, to preſent Teglathpilnezer with the Treaſure thereof, and Manaſſes loſt what remained, 1 Chron. 5. And Nebuchadnezzar laid this glorious City with the Temple, Pallaces, Walls and Towers even to the Ground, 2 Kings 9. It was built again by Nehemia, Chap. 12. 34. and again the Temple and City were ſpoiled by Bugoſes Lieutenant to Artaxerxes; then by Ptolomeus the firſt; then by Antiochus Epiphanes; and again by Apollonius his Deputy: After which it was taken by Pompey, and robbed by Craſſus in his Parthian Expedition; yet all the loſſes that the Temple and City ſuſtained, were repaired by Herod the Great, who inlarged the City, new built the Temple, and adorned it with many ſumptuous Works, and left it more ſtately and glorious than in the days of Solomon.

Laſtly, About 40 years after the Death of Chriſt, the ſins of the Jews being come to the height, it was deſtroyed by Titus the Roman General, ſo that they which ſaw it afterward, could ſcarce believe there had ever been ſuch a City, only he left the three Herodian Towers for Lodgings for the Roman Garriſons, and to make his victory more glorious; yet ſome deſpiſed Jews began to build and inhabit part of the City; but after 65 years, when they began to revolt, Ælius Adrianus the Emperor ſlew many thouſands of them, and overthrew the three Towers of Herod, not leaving one

ſtone

ſtone upon another as our Saviour had foretold; Bu
when his fury was appeaſed, he took one part withou
the Wall, wherein ſtood Mount Calvery and Chriſt
Sepulcher, and made it a capacious City, which h
called after his own name Ælia Capitolia; And in th
Gate toward Bethel, he cauſed a Sow to be made i
Marble, ſet in the front to deſpite the Jews, makin
an Edict, That thenceforth none of them ſhould eve
enter into that City, nor dare ſo much as to behol
or look toward it from any high place; Yet the Chri
ſtian Religion flouriſhing in Paleſtine, it was inhabite
by all Nations, eſpecially Chriſtians, for 500 years
And in 639, it was taken by the Egyptian Saracen
who held it 400 years. In 1099. it was regained b
Godfrey of Bullein, who being Elected King, refuſe
to be crowned with a Crown of Gold, ſince Chriſt fo
whom he fought, was there crowned with Thorns;
continued to him and his Succeſſors 88 years, till i
in 1197. it was retaken by Saladine King of Egyp
and laſtly in 1517. the Turks beat out the Egyptian
and hold it to this day, calling it in their Language C
zumbarec, or The Holy City. Rawleighs Hiſt. World

X. Nineveh as it was more antient than almoſt an
other City, ſo in greatneſs excelled all that were fa
mous in old time. The Plot or ground of it was 48
Furlongs; The Walls in height 100 Foot, and th
breadth ſuch, that three Chariots might meet on th
top; On the Walls were 1500 Towers, each 200 Foo
high; it was called Tetrapolis, as being divided int
four Cities, Nineveh, Reſena, Forum, and Cale, an
reckoned three days Journey in the time of Jonas th
Propher.

XI. The Capitol of Rome ſeated on the Tarpeia
Rock ſeemed to contend with Heaven in height, and n
doubt but the length and depth were every way a
ſwerable; The exceſſive charge that the Empero
Domitian was at in building it, Martial after his fla
tering manner hath thus wittily deſcribed.

So much has Cæsar given the Gods above,
That should he call it in, and Creditor prove,
Though Jove should barter Heaven it self away,
This mighty debt he never could repay.

We may partly gueſs at the Riches and Ornaments of it, that there was ſpent only upon its guilding twelve thouſand Talents; It was all guilded over, both the inner roof and outward covering, which was of Braſs or Copper, and the doors were overlaid with thick plates of Gold, which remained to the Reign of Honorius. After the great overthrow of the Romans by the Gauls near the River Alba, thoſe that eſcaped fled to Rome for ſecurity, filling all the City with trouble and fear, but the People not judging themſelves ſafe there, got away out of the Town, only a ſmall number of the moſt reſolute put themſelves into the Capitol, reſolving to indure all extremities; The reſt eſcaped to the City of Velos, where they choſe Furius Camillus (whom ſome time before they had diſobliged) to be their Dictator, but he would not accept of the Dignity unleſs the Senators in the Capitol gave their Legal Conſent thereunto. This was very difficult becauſe the Gauls had invironed it round with their Troops, yet one Pontius undertook this dargerous enterprize, and coming to the River Tyber, he ſwom over upon a piece of broad Cork, and landing on the other ſide, he went ſoftly that way where he ſaw no light, and ſuppoſed there was no watch kept, and ſo climbing up the ſteep craggy Rocks he got to the top; where being eſpied by the Roman Centinels, they brought him to the Senators, who received his Meſſage and immediately diſpatched him with an Anſwer, ſo that he returned back to Camillus the ſame Night; Next Day one of the Gauls walking about that place, chanced to eſpie the prints and footſteeps of a Man upon the Rocks and Graſs which grew thereon; this he diſcovered to his Fellows, who thinking the Romans had

now ſhewed them the way, they took the opportunity of a dark Night and aſcended the Hill the ſame way without being diſcovered either by the Men or the Dogs, who both kept Guard there; yet were now all faſt aſleep: But it was the good Fortune of the Romans that there were certain Geeſe dedicated to Juno, and kept at the Publick Charge near the Temple; they being fearful by Nature and eaſily affrighted by the leaſt noiſe in the Night, and alſo kept hungry by reaſon of the ſcarcity in the Capitol, may be ſuppoſed to have ſlept the more lightly; ſo that perceiving the Enemies with their glittering Armour, they flew againſt them and filled the whole place with an unuſual cry, which awakened the Romans, who ſuſpecting the matter, ran to the Wall and beat back their Enemies, throwing them down headlong; by which means the Capitol was ſaved; the Gauls being forced to haſten off, or to leave their Dead Bodies at the foot of the Hill they had newly Climbed. In remembrance whereof upon one day in the year they carried about in Proceſſion a Dog Hanged on a Gallows, and a Gooſe ſitting in a little Chair of State upon a rich and ſumptuous Cuſhion. Camerarius Medit.

XII. Suetonius thus deſcribes that Houſe of Nero which Nero himſelf called Domum Aureum; The Golden Houſe. In the Porch was ſet a Coloſſus of Image of himſelf 120 foot high; it had three Galleries each a Mile long, a ſtanding Pool like a Sea, beſet with bulldings in manner of a City; Fields which were Arable Grounds, Paſtures, Vineyards and Woods with a multitude of Tame and Wild Beaſts of all kinds; in the other part all things were covered with Gold and precious Stones, &c. The Supping Rooms were roofed with Ivory planks that were moveable, for caſting down Flowers; and had Pipes for ſprinkling Oinments; The Roof of the principal Sleeping Room was round, which like the Heavens wheeled about perpetually: This Houſe when he had fin-

ed and dedicated it, he ſo mightily approved of that he ſaid, He then began to Live like a Man. Suetonius Hiſt. lib. 2.

XIII. The Amphitheatre bugun by Veſpaſian, but finiſhed and dedicated by Titus was famous, The height was ſuch that the Eye of Man could hardly reach; it was built with Rivers of Treaſure poured out; It contained ſufficient and eaſie ſeats for fourſcore and ſeven Thouſand Perſons, and the vacant Places might well contain Twenty Thouſand more; And its admirable to conſider (ſaith the Lord Montaign in his Eſſays) what mighty magnificence the Roman Emperors uſed in their Theaters. To cauſe a great quantity of large Trees full of Green Branches to be brought from far, and planted in Plots of Gravel, repreſenting a wild ſhady Forreſt, divided in ſeemly proportion. And the firſt day to put into the Theatre a Thouſand Eſtriges, a Thouſand Stags, a Thouſand Wild Bores and a Thouſand Bucks which were hunted and baited by the People: The next day an Hundred Lions, an Hundred Leopards and an Hundred huge Bears were Baited and Torn to pieces; The third Day Three Hundred Couple of Gladiators or Feucers combated and murdered one another, as in the Reign of the Emperor Probus; it was alſo excellent to ſee thoſe huge wondrous Amphitheaters all inchaſed with Marble, and intiched on the outſide with carved Statues, and the inſide Gliſtering with precious and rare Embelliſhments; The ſides round about were inviroued from the Ground to the very Top, with three or fourſcore ranks of ſteps and ſeats all of Marble, covered with Gallant Cuſhions, where might be conveniently placed an Hundred Thouſand Meo, and all ſit at eaſe; The plain ground-work where Sports were acted. were ſo ordered by Art, as to open aſunder with holes and gaps like hollow Caves, ous of which iſſued wild Beaſts appointed for the Plays; After which the whole floor of the Theatre was immediately overflown with a deep Sea,

wherein were all manner of ſtrange Fiſhes, and Sea Monſters, with a great Navy of Ships ready rigged, and provided for a Sea-fight; in an inſtant all was dry and ſmooth again, and the Fencers entred and fought with each other: And to compleat the laſt Act of one Day only, the whole floor was forthwith cleanſed and ſtrowed over with Vermillion and Storax inſtead of Gravel, and a ſolemn Banquet brought forth enough to entertain that almoſt infinite number of People. They have ſometimes cauſed an huge ſteep Mountain to ariſe in the midſt of the Amphitheatre, overſpread with Fruitful and Flouriſhing Trees of all ſorts; from the top whereof guſhed out ſtreams of Water as from a Fountain: Other times they brought forth a Tall Ship floating up and down, which opened of it ſelf, from whence iſſued out Four or Five Hundred Wild Beaſts to be baited; and then cloſing again it vaniſhed away without any viſible help: Sometimes they cauſed Water to ſpout gently from the bottom of the Theatre, which bubling up to the very top, ſprinkled and refreſhed that vaſt multitude. And to preſerve themſelves from the violence of the Weather, they cauſed that huge compaſs to be overſpread with purple Sails curiouſly wrought with the Needle; all which was done in the twinkling of an Eye, either to ſpread or draw them back again, The Nets likewiſe which they uſed to put before the People to ſave them from the danger of the Wild Beaſts were all Woven of Gold Thred. Montaigns Eſſay ib. 3.

XIV. The Bridge of Caligula was a new and unheard of Spectacle, it reached from Puteoli to Baul three miles and a quarter, he built it upon Ships in a few days. Over this he marched with the Senate and Souldiery in a Triumphant manner, and in the view of the People; Upon this he feaſted, and paſſed the night in Dalliance and Gaming; A marvellous and great work indeed, but the vanity thereof deprived it of Commendation, for to what end was it raiſe

but to be demoliſhed; Thus ſported he, (ſaith Seneca) with the Power of the Empire, all in imitation of Xerxes a Foreign, Frantick, Unfortunate and Proud King. Hackwels Apology.

XV. Wales anciently extended Eaſtward to the River Severn, till by the Valour of Offa the great King of the Mercians, the Welch or Brittains were driven out of the plain Country beyond that River, and forced to the Mountains, where he cauſed them to be ſhut up, and divided from England with an huge Ditch called Offa's Dike, which began where the River Wye comes into the Severn near Chepſtow, and extended 84 Miles in length, even as far as Cheſter, where the River Dee is mingled with the Sea: which was a ſtupendious Work; Concerning this Ditch, there was a Law made by King Harold, That if any Welſh man was found with a Weapon on this ſide of it, he ſhould have his Right Hand cut off by the Kings Officers Heylins Coſmography.

XVI. China is bounded on the North with Cathay and the Eaſtern Tartars, from which it is ſeperated by a continued Chain of Hills, and where that Chain is broken off, with a great Wall of 1200 Engliſh Miles in length: It was built (as they ſay) by Zaintzun the 117 King thereof; it was ſix fathom high, and 12 yards thick, and was 27 years in building by the continued labour of Seven Millions and Fifty Thouſand Men. Herberts Travels.

XVII. Ptolomeus Philopater built a Ship (ſaith Pancirollus) that the like was never ſeen before nor ſince; It was 280 Cubits in length, fifty two Cubits in height from the bottom to the Upper Deck; It had four hundred Banks or Seats for Rowers, four hundred Marriners, and four Thouſaad Rowers; And on the Decks it could contain Three Thouſand Souldiers. There were alſo Gardens and Orchards on the top of it, as *Plutarch* relates in the Life of Demetrius.

XVIII,

XVIII. The Escurial or Monastery of St. Lawrence in New Castile in Spain was built by Phillip 2: A place of such Magnificence that no Building in times past, or the present is comparable to it; The Front toward the West is adorned with three stately Gates, the middlemost whereof leadeth into a most magnificent Temple or Monastery, where are 100 Monks of the Order of St. Jerom, and a Colledge; the Gate on the Right Hand openeth into divers Offices belonging to the Monastery, that on the Left Hand to the Schools and Outhouses belonging to the Colledge; At the four Corners are four Turrets of excellent Workmanship, and for height Majestical; Towards the North is is the Kings Pallace; on the South part are divers Beautiful and Sumptuous Galleries, and on the East-side several Gardens and Walks very pleasant and delectable. It containeth in all eleven several Quadrangles, every one incloistered, and is indeed so brave a Structure, that a Voyage to Spain were well imployed, were it only to see it and return. Heylins Cosmography.

XIX. To these magnificent Piles of Building, I I will add a few curious Inventions recorded in several Authors; Among which the famous Clock at Strasburg in Germany deserves preference; Before the Clock stands a Globe on the ground shewing the motions of the Heavens, Stars & Planets, which are carried about by the first Mover in 24 hours. The motion of Saturn is round about, once in 30 years. Jupiter in 12 years. Mars in 2 years. The Sun, Mercury and Venus in one year. The Moon in one month. In the Clock it self are 2 Tables shewing the Eclipses of the Sun & Moon for 52 years to come. The 3d Table in the midst, is divided into 3 parts. In the first part the Statues of Apollo and Diana shew the course of the year, and the days thereof; being carried about in one year. The second part shews the year of our Lord and of the World; the Equinoctial days; the hour of each day, the minutes of each hour, Easter day,

and

and all other Feasts, and the Dominical Letter. The third part hath a Geographical description of all Germany, and particularly of Strasburg, and the names of the Inventors, and all the Workmen. In the middle of the Frame is an Astrolabe, shewing the sign in which each Planet is, and the Statues of the 7 Planets, upon a round piece of Iron, lying flat; so that every day the Statue of that Planet which rules the day comes forth; the rest being hid within the Frames till they come out by course at their day, as the Sun upon Sunday, and so for all the week. There is likewise a Globe of the Earth, upon which are seen the half hours, quarters and minutes. Also the Skull of a Man, and the Statues of two Boys, whereof one turns the hour-glass when the Clock hath struck, and the other moves the Rod that is in his hand at every stroke of the Clock. Moreover there are Statues of the Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter; and many Observations of the Moon. In the upper part of the Clock are the Figures of 4 Old Men, who strike the Quarters of the hour; The Image of Death is also coming out to strike at each Quarter, but is driven back by the Figure of Christ, with a Spear in his hand for the three first Quarters; but the 4th Quarter that of Christ retires, and Death strikes the hour with a dead mans bone, and then the Chimes go; On the top of the Clock is the Image of a Cock, which twice aday crows aloud, and claps his wings. There are many other fine Figures and Ornaments about this Clock, and in the Church. At Dresden, the principal City of the Elector of Brandenburgh, a Cuckoo sings by Clock-work. A Horse-man rides. A Ship sails. An Old Woman walks. A Centaur runs and shoots; and a Crabb creeps upon the Table so artificially as at the the same time both to amaze and delight.

XX. Gaffarel in his Curiosities relates; That he saw at Leghorn in Italy a Clock made by a German, which besides a multitude of strange motions which were wonderful to behold, had therein a company

of Shepherds. some of them playing on Bagpipes with such harmonious and exquisite motion of the fingers that they seemed really alive. Others dancing in couples, keeping exact time and measure; whilst others vaulted and leapt up and down with so much nimbleness and agility, that he protested his spirits we wholly surprized and ravished at the sight.

XXI. In the Reign of Q. Elizabeth Mark Scaliota Black-smith made a Lock consisting of 11 pieces of Iron, Steel and Brass; all which put together with a Pipe-key to it, weighed but one grain of Gold. He made likewise a Chain of Gold consisting of 43 Links, whereunto having fastned the Lock and Key above-said, he put the Chain about a Fleas neck, which moved and drew them all with ease. Now all these put together, Lock and Key, Chain and Flea being weighed, the weight of them was but one grain and an half. Mermecides wrought out of Ivory a Chariot with four Wheels, and four Horses in so little compass that a little Fly might cover them all with her wings. Among the Rarities to be seen at Dresden aforementioned, are Castles composed of Gold and Mother of Pearl. Many Fowls and Cups made of Shells. A fine Ostridge made out of its own Egg, with the Feathers of Gold. The Pictures of one hundred twenty one Heads and Faces carved on the outside of a Cherry-stone. A Friar of Japan carved in Box; A Glass Organ, and many other admirable Rarities. Dr. Browns Travels.

XXII. Janellus Turrianus to delight Charles 5. sent Wooden Sparrows into the Emperors Dining Room, which flew about for some time, and then returned to him again. At another time he caused little Armed Men to move artificially, and Muster themselves upon the Table, according to the Discipline of War; which was performed with such extraordinary dexterity that the Prior of St. Jerom being unskilled in the Mrthematicks, supposed it to be by Witchcraft. Architas made a Fly and an Eagle both of Wood which flew many

Miles

miles. Some Authors write of a Tree that they call Vegetal, which by Art is made to grow in a Glass in less than a Night space: And that Roses and other Flowers have by the like Art in a small time been raised out of their own Ashes: Also that there was a burning Lamp found in the Temple of Venus, which no violence of Wind could extinguish or put out: And another Candle made of a certain Stone lighted, which was harder than any Iron. Suetonius affirms, That in the Reign of Nero, the Art of Flying with Artificial Wings was practiced in Rome by several Men. The Figure or Statue of Memnon was wonderful, which always yielded a strange sound at the Sun-rising: And those of Severinus Boetius so much admired by Theodoricus King of Italy, who as Cassiodorus saith, Made Serpents of Brass to Hiss, Birds of Brass to Sing, and in a word, gave, as it were, Life and Soul to all kind of Mettals.

XXIII. And as secret Motions and Springs of Iron, Brass and Steel have performe truly surprizing feats; so the Water has its share in producing notable Effects; of which I shall give some few Instantes. At Tivoly near Rome in the Gardens of Cardinal de Este there are the representations of sundry Birds sitting upon the tops of Trees, which by ingenious Water-works and secret Conveyances through the Trunks and *B*ranches of the Trees, are made to Sing and Clap their Wings; But at the sudden appearance of an Owl out of a Bush of the same Artifice, they immediatly all become mute and silent.

XXIV. At the Mint in Segovia in Spain, there is an Engine that moves by the Water, so Artificially made, that one part of it distendeth an Ingot of Gold into that breadth and thickness as is requisite to make Money of. Then this Engine delivers the *P*late that it hath wrought into another Engine that prints the Figure of the Coin upon it. And from thence it is turned over to another Engine, that cuts it out according to the Print, in due shape and

weight.

weight. And lastly the several pieces fall into a Reserve in another Room, where the Officer whose charge it is, finds Treasure ready Coined. Digby of Bodies.

XXV. Dr. Wilkins late Bishop of Chester, when Warden of Wadham Colledge, contrived an Engine, whereby of but 4 Gallons of Water forced through a narrow Fissure, he could raise a Mist in his Garden, wherein a Person Placed at a due distance between the Sun and the Mist, might see an exquisite Rainbow in all its proper Colours.

XXVI. A Clock at Sir Anth. Copes at Hanwel in Middlesex, moves by Water, and shows the hour by the rise of a new guilded Sun for every Hour, moving in a small Hemisphere of Wood, each carrying at the bottom the number of the Hours, painted black. At the same place is a Pleasure-House, built in a small Island in one of the Fish ponds. Eastward of his House, a Ball is toss't by a Column or Pillar of Water, and Artificial Showers descend at Pleasure; Within which a Candle may be so placed, that tho' one would imagine it must needs be over-whelmed with Water, yet it shall not be extinguished.

XXVII. But the most surpassing Water-Works are those of Euston, at the rock first discovered by Thos Bushel Esq; who cleansing the Spring then called Gold-well, to place a Cistern for his own drinking, met with a Rock so wonderfully contrived by Nature, that he resolved to improve it to the utmost by Art. So he made Cisterns, and laid divers Pipes between the Rocks, building over them a fair Banqueting-Room; which when finished in 1636. he presented it to Queen Mary, Wife to K. Charles I. who both went to view it, and the Queen ordered it to be called by her own Name Henrietta. But this Structure being decayed by the Civil Wars, the Earl of Litchfield, into whose Possession it came in 1674. repaired the broken Cisterns and Pipes, and made many fine additions thereto. The Rock is Artifical in the middle of the Island

covered

covered with Green Water Plants; The Keeper of the Water turning the Cocks, casterh a Canopy of Water over the Rock by an Instrument of Brass for that purpose. In the middle of the Rock is a Column or Pillar of Water rising about 14 foot, designed to toss a *Ball*. The Streams of Water that make the Canopy flow from about 30 Pipes, set round about the Rock, which streams while People strive to avoid by turning other Cocks, they are unavoidably besprinkled either upon their Heads, Legs or Reins of the Back. In the Grot or Cave, the Rock is to be seen, made up of large Craggy Stones, with great cavities or hollow places between them, out of which flows Water plentifully and perpetually, dashing against the Rocks below, fed only with a single Spring. The Natural Rock is about 10 Foot high, and as many broad; but raised 4 foot by some Shelves of Lead and dry Stones on the top. Upon turning one of these Cocks rises a Chequer Hedge of Water; and upon turning another, two side Columns of or Pillars of Water; and by turning a 3d. Cock a Column of Water rises in the middle, which ascending into the Turn of the Arch, and not falling again is received into hidden Pipes; Into one of which, falling into a small Cistern of Water behind a stone of the Rock, and having a Mouth and a Langnet just above its surface, the Air being forced into it by the Approaches of the Water, a noise is made resembling the Notes of a Nightingale. But when that Pipe is filled the Singing ceaseth till the Water has passed away by another Pipe in the lower part of the Rock, which, when almost done, a noise is heard like the beating of a Drum, performed by the rushing in of the Air into the hollow of the Pipe, which is large and of Copper, to supply the place of the Water almost gone out; which done the Nightingale may be heard to sing again.

From the turned Roof of the Rock, by the help of a Brass Instrument, and turn of a Cock in one of the Closets above, they can let down a Canopy of Water; and from the top they can throw Arched Spouts of

Water,

Water, croſſing one another, with ſeveral other ſportive Streams. Behind the Rock is a Cellar to keep Lipuor cool, or to place Muſick in for the ſurprizal of ſtrangers; which it is fitter for the Eye to ſee than the Pen to deſcribe.

XXVIII. The Water-works in the Park at Verſailes, lately made by the French King, are extream Artificial; wherein moſt Creatures both Birds, Beaſts and Fiſhes are ſeen to vent Water in ſeveral curious Forms, which would require more room than I have left to deſcribe.

XXIX. I ſhall conclude with what Gaffarel writes, That in our times by wonderful ſtrange contrivances with Water, the Statues or Figures of Men and Women are made to Speak, to Move and to Play upon Inſtruments; Birds to Fly and Sing; Lyons to Roar; Dogs to Bark and to Fight with Cats, and a Thouſand other admirable Inventions enough to aſtoniſh our Senſes. Some Ancient Authors write of a ſort of Linnen made of ſuch incombuſtible matter, that when foul it was thrown into the Fire and made white without burning like a foul Tobacco Pipe. And that in the Reign of Tiberius Cæſar Emperor of Rome, a perſon having by inimitable Art made a Cup of Malleable Glaſs; for the rarity preſented it to that Poince, and to demonſtrate the excellency thereof, threw the ſame with all his force againſt the Stone Pavement, whereby it was bruiſed: But he taking out his Hammer inſtantly beat it out ſmooth as before, to the admiration of all preſent, eſpecially the Emperor, who marvelling thereat, aſkt whether any one were privy to the ſecret but himſelf. He replying, None; Tiberius inſtead of beſtowing on the Man a reward agreeable to his profound Ingenuity, ſaid, Thy Art ſhall periſh with thee, for if it ſhould once be generally known, Gold and Silver would be of no value: And ſo commanded him to be inſtantly put to Death.

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